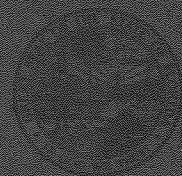


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FLORIDA EMPLOYMENT REVIEW

A Quarterly



June 1941

FLORIDA INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION
TALLAHASSEE

PUBLISHED BY DEPARTMENT OF RESEARCH & STATISTICS

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FLORIDA INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

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Unemployment Compensation Division

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FUNCTIONS OF THE FLORIDA INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

The Florida Industrial Commission is responsible for the administration of the employment security program in Florida. It administers public law which has approved workers and the program, and it maintains the unemployed worker for short periods of time between jobs by the payment of unemployment benefits.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE DIVISION

It is the chief function of the Florida State Employment Service to attend the unemployed from need and from wanting, and to place a community of workers in need of jobs. To this end the Employment Service maintains a file concerning unemployed workers and other job seekers classified by occupation and other characteristics pertinent to their ability to perform certain types of jobs and seeks to acquaint employers with the quality and quantity of workers it has available. Thus time and trouble can be saved the employer in searching for workers with the proper qualifications. In order to be able to offer the maximum possible service, the Florida State Employment Service works in cooperation with all the other state employment services in that if necessary the entire country can be called upon to furnish workers with skills which are especially needed in Florida. In fact workers with special skills needed in Florida have been drawn from many other states and the Florida State Employment Service has supplied workers for jobs throughout the United States and its territories because of the increased demand for specialized types of workers in various national defense activities.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION DIVISION

It is the function of the Unemployment Compensation Division to administer the payment of unemployment benefits to unemployed workers who are ready, willing and able to work and who are otherwise eligible to receive such benefits in accordance with the Florida Unemployment Compensation Law.

Covered Workers

All types of workers in Florida are not covered by the Florida Unemployment Compensation Law. The principal excluded employments are: (1) domestic service in a private home, (2) agricultural labor, (3) employment by the local, state or Federal Government, and (4) employment by interstate railroads which have a national unemployment compensation system of their own. In addition, those workers who are employed for a period which is less than eight weeks in a year or eight calendar weeks during the current or preceding year, are not covered by the law.

*The Florida Industrial Commission also administers the Florida Workmen's Compensation Law but this division of its activities are not integrated with the employment security divisions.

(Continued from Page Cover)

F L O R I D A E M P L O Y M E N T R E V I E W

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June 1941

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FLORIDA EMPLOYMENT REVIEW, DEPARTMENT OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS, FLORIDA INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION, TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA. A. FREDERICK SMITH, CHIEF OF THE DEPARTMENT OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS. ROBERT B. BEASLEY, EDITOR. SPECIAL ARTICLES FROM ANY MEMBER OF THE FLORIDA INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION ARE SOLICITED.

STATE SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

	2ND QUARTER 1941	1ST QUARTER 1941	2ND QUARTER 1940	PER CENT CHANGE (2ND QUARTER 1941 FROM 1ST QUARTER 1941)	PER CENT CHANGE (2ND QUARTER 1941 FROM 2ND QUARTER 1940)
NEW APPLICATIONS	49,328	52,967	29,808	- 6.9	+ 65.5
RENEWALS	31,437	30,148	20,530	+ 4.3	+ 53.1
ACTIVE FILE	117,842	90,786	68,932	+ 29.8	+ 71.0
PLACEMENTS	12,774	23,340	7,760	- 45.3	+ 64.6
VETERAN PLACEMENTS	350	522	209	- 33.0	+ 67.5
AGRICULTURAL PLACEMENTS*	292	1,799	*	- 83.8	*

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

BENEFIT PAYMENTS:

NUMBER	108,022	95,006	154,696	+ 13.7	- 30.2
AMOUNT	\$1,114,859.83	\$941,340.00	\$1,404,731.58	+ 18.4	- 20.6

CLAIMS RECEIVED**

INITIAL	27,398	16,207	30,797	+ 69.1	- 11.0
COMPENSABLE	102,697	88,191	149,950	+ 16.4	- 31.5
WAITING PERIOD	<u>36,163</u>	<u>26,338</u>	<u>44,072</u>	<u>+ 37.3</u>	<u>- 17.9</u>
TOTAL	166,258	130,736	224,819	+ 27.2	- 26.0

AGENT STATE CLAIMS RECEIVED:

INITIAL	5,242	5,952	4,910	- 11.9	+ 6.8
CONTINUED	<u>33,660</u>	<u>56,726</u>	<u>29,348</u>	<u>- 40.7</u>	<u>+ 14.7</u>
TOTAL	38,902	62,678	34,258	- 37.9	+ 13.6

LIABLE STATE CLAIMS RECEIVED:

INITIAL	4,744	2,157	3,221	+119.9	+ 47.3
CONTINUED	<u>13,946</u>	<u>9,489</u>	<u>18,118</u>	<u>+ 47.0</u>	<u>- 23.0</u>
TOTAL	18,690	11,646	21,339	+ 60.5	- 12.4

INITIAL DETERMINATIONS:

ELIGIBLE	12,967	11,573	16,089	+ 12.0	- 19.4
INELIGIBLE	<u>15,926</u>	<u>8,259</u>	<u>15,223</u>	<u>+ 92.8</u>	<u>+ 4.6</u>
TOTAL	28,893	19,832	31,312	+ 45.7	- 7.7

*REVISION OF CLASSIFICATION MAKES COMPARISON MEANINGLESS.
**DOES NOT INCLUDE MULTI-STATE CLAIMS

REVIEW OF THE QUARTER

During April, May, and June employment in Florida experienced the usual seasonal decline. The ending of the winter tourist season in April caused a drastic seasonal decline in employment throughout the resort areas. Many employers in these areas completely cease operations during the summer. This is particularly true of the hotel industry and to a lesser extent of restaurants.

Employment in the citrus industry also fell off rapidly during the quarter. In fact, employment in this industry normally runs the gamut from peak employment to a virtually complete shutdown during the second quarter. The citrus canneries had virtually ceased operations by the first part of May, and the citrus packing houses had drastically reduced their operations by the last of June. Vegetable packing activity in southern Florida had also experienced a general seasonal shutdown by the end of the second quarter.

The end of the season for the processing of the major agricultural commodities grown in Florida is reflected in the employment by crate mills which will mean unemployment or part-time employment for several thousand workers during the summer, unless they are able to shift to other types of employment during the slack season. However, employment in other types of lumber mills was maintained at a high level because of the high level of construction activity.

Employment in various types of construction work is still greatly influenced by government construction of, and additions to, various Army and Navy camps and bases. By April construction employment had fallen off greatly from the peak reached during the construction of Camp Blanding and leveled off during April and May. However, employment on construction jobs was high as compared with last year and by June, moreover, the commencement of other projects, such as the building of the Gunnery School near Panama City and the building of recreation centers at Camp Blanding, caused an increase of employment in this industry.

Although the second quarter of 1941 was a period of general seasonal decline in employment, business activity and employment were distinctly improved as compared with the same period for 1940. According to the Monthly Review of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, retail sales in Jacksonville during April 1941 were 43 per cent above April 1940 and for May 1941 were 36 per cent above May 1940; retail sales in Tampa were up 22 per cent and 34 per cent respectively during April and May of 1941 as compared with sales during April and May of 1940. Indexes of employment and pay rolls for Florida, as published by the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, showed a considerable increase in April and May of 1941 above the same months for 1940. Electric power production has also increased markedly during the past year.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 1941 AMENDMENTS TO THE
FLORIDA UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION LAW

By: Robert B. Beasley, Statistician

The actual wording of the coverage provisions of the amended Florida Unemployment Compensation Law is considerably changed from that of the old Law. However, the chief result of the changed wording is the re-extension of coverage to certain occupations in the citrus packing industry. The wording of the coverage provisions as amended follows in detail the wording of the Federal Unemployment Tax Act, except that those workers engaged in hauling, grading, packaging, and packing fresh citrus fruit are not excluded from coverage although they are excluded by the Federal Law.

From the standpoint of benefit rights this extension of coverage by the Law may be viewed as a "modified extension of coverage" since the benefit rights of the workers affected by this extension of coverage are limited by a seasonality of employment provision. That is to say, workers engaged in the hauling, grading, packaging and packing of fresh citrus fruit are deemed to be engaged in seasonal employment and will not be allowed to draw benefits during the slack period for this seasonal employment (the slack season being July, August, and September of each year) except upon the basis of any nonseasonal wages which they may have earned during their base period. Thus, these citrus packing workers will be allowed to draw benefits on the same basis as other workers of unemployment occurring during the period October 1 through June 30 but will be permitted to draw benefits during July, August, and September only on a very restricted basis.

Minor changes in the coverage provisions which resulted from closely following the Federal Law excluded newsboys under eighteen years of age, student nurses and insurance salesmen compensated wholly on a commission basis.

The amendments provide certain minor changes in methods of determining the liability of employers which will also affect the coverage of a few workers. It is now provided that any employer who is liable under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act and who has employees in covered employment in Florida is also liable under the Florida Law, regardless of the number of employees that he may have in this State.* It is also provided in the amended Law that a partial successor to an employer's business is immediately liable under the Florida Law if that part of the business which he acquires employed a sufficient number of workers in the past to be liable on the basis of its own employment. Under the old Law a successor would have to acquire substantially all of the assets of a liable employer in order to become liable immediately.

*Normally an employer must have employed eight or more workers on some day in each of twenty different calendar weeks within a calendar year in order to be liable under the Florida Unemployment Compensation Law.

The tax structure, or contribution rates, under the amended Law is considerably different from the old Law. An experience rating system is provided which will permit the variation of contribution rates from 1.7 per cent to 2.7 per cent beginning in 1942, depending upon the employment experience of each employer during the three preceding years. This rate structure will be abrogated and every employer will be required to contribute at the rate of 2.7 per cent whenever the Unemployment Compensation Fund falls below \$12,000,000 at the end of any calendar quarter. The varying rate structure will become effective the following year if the Unemployment Compensation Fund is again above the \$12,000,000 level by that time.

In accordance with the requirements of the Internal Revenue Code, the amended Law requires that an employer must have had three consecutive years during which his employment record was subject to charges in order to be eligible for a modified contribution rate. Under the system provided for in the new Law this requirement means that an employer must have been liable under the Florida Unemployment Compensation Law prior to October 1, 1938, in order to be eligible for a modified contribution rate in 1942.

This experience rating system measures an employer's employment experience through the use of the benefit ratio, i. e., benefit charges divided by taxable pay roll. In this particular instance the benefits paid an employer's workers during the three year period ending December 31, 1941, will be divided by the sum of said employer's annual pay rolls for the three year period ending September 30, 1941. Of especial interest to employers in this respect is the provision that no pay roll for any year ending September 30 will enter into the computation of the benefit ratio unless contributions have been received by October 31 of that year. This provision will constitute a penalty upon delinquent employers since it will reduce their pay roll which enters into the computation of the benefit ratio and since a reduced pay roll divided into the same amount of benefit charges will result in a higher benefit ratio.

The higher the benefit ratio, of course, the higher the contribution rate will be. The relationship being indicated below:

<u>Benefit Ratio</u>	<u>Contribution Rate</u>
0 - .0169	1.7 per cent
.0170 - .0219	2.2 per cent
.0220 and above	2.7 per cent

Benefit payments paid an individual under the amended Law are charged against the employment record of the most recent employer in the individual's base period. In theory this procedure is a modification of the charging procedure which charges benefit payments against the most recent employer prior to the filing of the claim. It has practical advantages over the most recent employer charging procedure

in that it is somewhat easier to administer and removes the possibility of certain evasion techniques which might be used under the most recent employer charging procedure. Administrative simplicity is exceptionally important at this time in regard to experience rating since three years of benefit payment experience must be processed in a little over six months. A more complicated charging procedure would probably have meant no rate variation in 1942 because of the impossibility of processing the necessary records in time.

There were a few minor changes made regarding the base of the tax under the Florida Unemployment Compensation Law and regarding the collection of these taxes. The tax base was changed from a wages payable to a wages paid base. While this change is not significant from the standpoint of yield, it is important in simplifying employer reporting as employers can now use the same pay roll information for the unemployment compensation tax that they use for the old age insurance tax. An additional change in the tax base excluded dismissal wages from taxation. With respect to collection procedures, the penalty for delinquent taxes, or contributions, was reduced from one per cent per month to one-half per cent per month, but a \$5 charge is now permitted for each month that any contributions report or wage report is delinquent. The time during which refunds of contributions are allowable was changed from two years after the due date of such contributions to four years after the contributions were paid.

The other major changes in the Florida Unemployment Compensation Law concern the benefit structure. Probably the most important change in this respect was the liberalization of the eligibility conditions, i. e., the prior earnings requirement which unemployed workers must meet in order to be eligible to receive benefits. Under the old Law the Florida Unemployment Compensation system had a higher ineligibility rate than the system of any other state. Under the amended Law the eligibility requirements are: (1) \$200 earned during the two year base period and (2) earnings in at least three different calendar quarters during the base period. This provision will decrease the percentage of ineligibility under the amended Law although it will still remain rather high as compared with the ineligibility ratio under the other state unemployment compensation systems.

The waiting period which each eligible claimant must serve before accumulating compensable unemployment was reduced from two weeks to one week. This change means that unemployed workers who are eligible for unemployment benefits will normally receive their first weekly check three weeks after filing claim for benefits instead of four weeks after that date as occurred under the old Law.

The weekly benefit amount provision (the provision governing the weekly rate of payment to unemployed workers) was altered in the opposite direction from the other changes in the benefit structure since it was altered to provide for lower average weekly payments. However, weekly payments to the lower paid workers were not reduced, and the minimum payment of \$3 under the old Law was raised to \$5 under the new Law.

To be more exact, those claimants who earned more than \$150 in any one calendar quarter of their base period will be at a relative disadvantage under the new Law as compared with the old Law, except those who earn over \$360 in such quarter and who would receive a \$15 weekly benefit amount under either Law. For example, an eligible claimant who had earnings of \$215 in his high quarter under the old Law would be entitled to an \$11 weekly benefit amount, whereas under the new Law he would be entitled to a weekly benefit amount of only \$10.

There is little change in the length of time an unemployed worker may receive benefits under the new Law as compared with the old. The duration of benefits is still limited to sixteen times the weekly benefit amount or one-sixth of the claimant's base period earnings, whichever is the lesser. The new Law contains the provision that any individual who is eligible for benefits is automatically eligible for at least six weeks of benefits, whereas under the old Law any individual who met the eligibility requirements was thereby eligible to receive at least ten weeks of benefits.

A slight change which has an indirect bearing on the benefit provisions was the change in the disqualification provision relating to discharge for misconduct and voluntarily leaving employment. Under the old Law any person subject to disqualification for these reasons was subject to a maximum penalty of having to wait seven additional weeks before he could receive benefits and of having his benefit rights reduced by three weeks of benefits. Under the amended Law a maximum penalty can be levied of twelve additional waiting weeks, but the claimant's benefit rights cannot be otherwise reduced.

In brief, then, the principal changes made in the Florida Unemployment Compensation Law by the 1941 Legislature were: (1) the extension of coverage to approximately 15,000 workers in the citrus packing industry while limiting benefits to these workers during their off-season, (2) the provision for an experience rating system permitting a variation in contribution rates from 1.7 per cent to 2.7 per cent, and (3) a liberalization of the benefit structure with emphasis upon reducing the high ineligibility rate prevailing under the old Law.

ORDERS FOR BRITAIN

By:

Harvey Driscoll, Manager
Jacksonville Local Office
Florida State Employment Service

Placement work by the Florida State Employment Service is largely a promotional business. The greatest opportunity the Employment Service has had to publicize and establish its usefulness has been afforded by the national defense program. By seizing this opportunity it is possible that the Employment Service will achieve for the future the important position in community life for which it is designed. Florida, we believe, is foremost among the southern states in its opportunity to participate in the defense program. Naval and Army bases were started in northern Florida early in 1940. By December 1940 the Florida State Employment Service had placed more than 20,000 craftsmen on defense projects, for the most part at the Camp Blanding Army base.

Personal contacts and a job well done are the important publicity values which serve as the foundation of a growing placement program. Some of the far-flung results of our last year's contacts are now beginning to come home to us and the result is "Orders for Britain."

A personnel director with whom we had very close association at Camp Blanding obtained a similar position in Rhode Island after the completion of the Camp Blanding work. A few weeks ago the contractors by whom he is employed were awarded extensive contracts for docks and shipping facilities somewhere in the British Isles. Hundreds of American workmen in the highly skilled and supervisory occupations were needed to go across the water--experienced men of unquestioned ability, men sound physically and men, we are sure, with certain traits of bravery. All were required to be American citizens and could not be of German, Italian, or Austrian parentage. Each was required to be fingerprinted and the fact established that they had no criminal record. Various State Employment Services in the North participated in the filling of these jobs. As the time element became a more important factor, this personnel director recalled his associations at Camp Blanding. The Jacksonville office was telephoned to supply thirty skilled workmen--pile driver operators, foremen and marine engineers--within three days.

Our reinterviewing of possibly qualified workmen began on Sunday and progressed through Tuesday. Seventy-five seemingly eligible applicants were interviewed before the final thirty were obtained. The most frequent reason given for rejecting the referral was that the individual did not have the \$25 railroad fare necessary to be advanced by himself in order to reach Rhode Island. It appeared at first that this personal financial stake in the enterprise would be a total bar to our filling the order, but our final opinion is that it added an attraction to the "mystery job" and enabled us to provide a selection of better qualified men. Certainly the men selected established the fact that we had been looking for

types as well as work-experience qualifications. With one exception the men referred by us had previously worked in places outside of the United States. We had little realized before that dockbuilding is responsible for an international migration of workers.

Fortunately, we had a few men who had recently completed a dock construction project in Puerto Rico for a local Jacksonville contractor. These men had been referred to him last fall by the Florida State Employment Service and had reported back to us just a few days before we received our unusual order for dock workers.

From the far North we go to the South. Another contractor whose contact we made through the Camp Blanding Project had a representative call in our office several days ago. He wanted carpenters, electricians, plumbers, painters, and divers to go on an engineering project which he was beginning in Antigua, British West Indies. This contractor's representative occupied a desk in our office for over a week. Seventy-five of the men approved by him left for New Orleans, the port of embarkation. It required over a week to complete the referrals of the men for the South. Draft Board releases and doctors' certificates of physical condition were active deterrants and eliminated some of the workers called by us for reinterview. A further handicap to the filling of this order was the lack of ready cash for railroad fare to New Orleans.

We understand a little bit better now the effectiveness of word of mouth advertising and the cumulative effect of a job well done. A satisfied employer will depend more and more on the Employment Service to supply his labor demands. Workers placed on a job will return to the Employment Service when unemployed. Both will tell their friends; and as more placements are made, more workers will be attracted to the Employment Service thereby giving us more and better qualified workers from which to make placements, either at home or abroad.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLL INDEXES

It is planned to make the publication of employment and pay roll data a permanent feature of the Florida Employment Review. In the future these data will be elaborated and possibly data will be added which are not based entirely upon employment covered by the Florida Unemployment Compensation Law.

For the years 1938, 1939, and 1940 these data are taken from contribution reports which have been received within approximately six months after the end of each year. Employment and pay roll data for the current year are estimated from quarterly compilations of these data from contribution reports for identical firms received within a month and a half after the end of the quarter to which they apply; data for these identical units include the last month of the preceding quarter. The percentage change in employment and pay rolls from one month to the next serves as a basis for the estimates. The preliminary estimates thereby obtained will be revised once a year as more complete data become available. The employment figures given represent the number employed during the last pay period of each month.

The data are not strictly comparable throughout the period covered since citrus and vegetable packing employment enters into these data for 1938 and 1939 but was not covered during 1940 and the first part of 1941. There were approximately 30,000 workers affected by this exclusion, although the peak number working in any one pay period was somewhat less than the total number of individuals affected.

Employment by interstate railroads was covered by the Florida Unemployment Compensation Law during 1938 and the first six months of 1939. However, the industrial classifications in use at that time readily permitted the subtraction of the data for these firms from the State totals during this period. The published data, therefore, does not include the employment and pay rolls of interstate railroads.

Although the fluctuations in the employment covered by these data detracts from their usefulness, the employment curve clearly indicates a distinct upward trend in employment during the period covered. It also distinctly portrays the decided summer slack season which exists even when employment in citrus and vegetable packing is not included

The more rapid rise in pay rolls as compared with employment during 1940 and the first of 1941 is probably due to a phenomenal increase in employment in the construction industry rather than a general increase in wage rates, the construction workers, of course, receiving higher than average wage rates.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT IN FLORIDA

MONTH	1941		1940		1939		1938	
	NUMBER	INDEX 1939 = 100	NUMBER	INDEX 1939 = 100	NUMBER	INDEX 1939 = 100	NUMBER	INDEX 1939 = 100
JAN.	307,497*	131.1	258,296**	110.1	253,161	108.0	244,124	104.1
FEB.	306,359	130.6	260,135	110.9	254,762	108.6	243,520	103.8
MAR.	304,153	129.7	256,305	109.3	254,166	108.4	237,773	101.4
APRIL			238,439	101.7	238,548	101.7	221,350	94.4
MAY			226,614	96.6	222,097	94.7	204,626	86.0
JUNE			222,707	95.0	218,243	93.1	191,460	81.6
JULY			225,396	96.1	208,774	89.0	182,599	77.9
AUG.			235,606	100.5	208,543	88.9	186,098	79.4
SEPT.			244,159	104.1	214,487	91.5	197,082	84.0
OCT.			283,024	120.7	231,628	98.8	207,885	88.6
NOV.			294,696	125.7	246,517	105.1	223,829	95.4
DEC.			315,026	134.3	263,037	112.2	236,843	101.0

*1941 FIGURES ARE ESTIMATES FROM PRELIMINARY REPORTS.

**AS OF JANUARY 1, 1940, EMPLOYMENT IN CITRUS PACKING WAS REMOVED FROM COVERAGE.

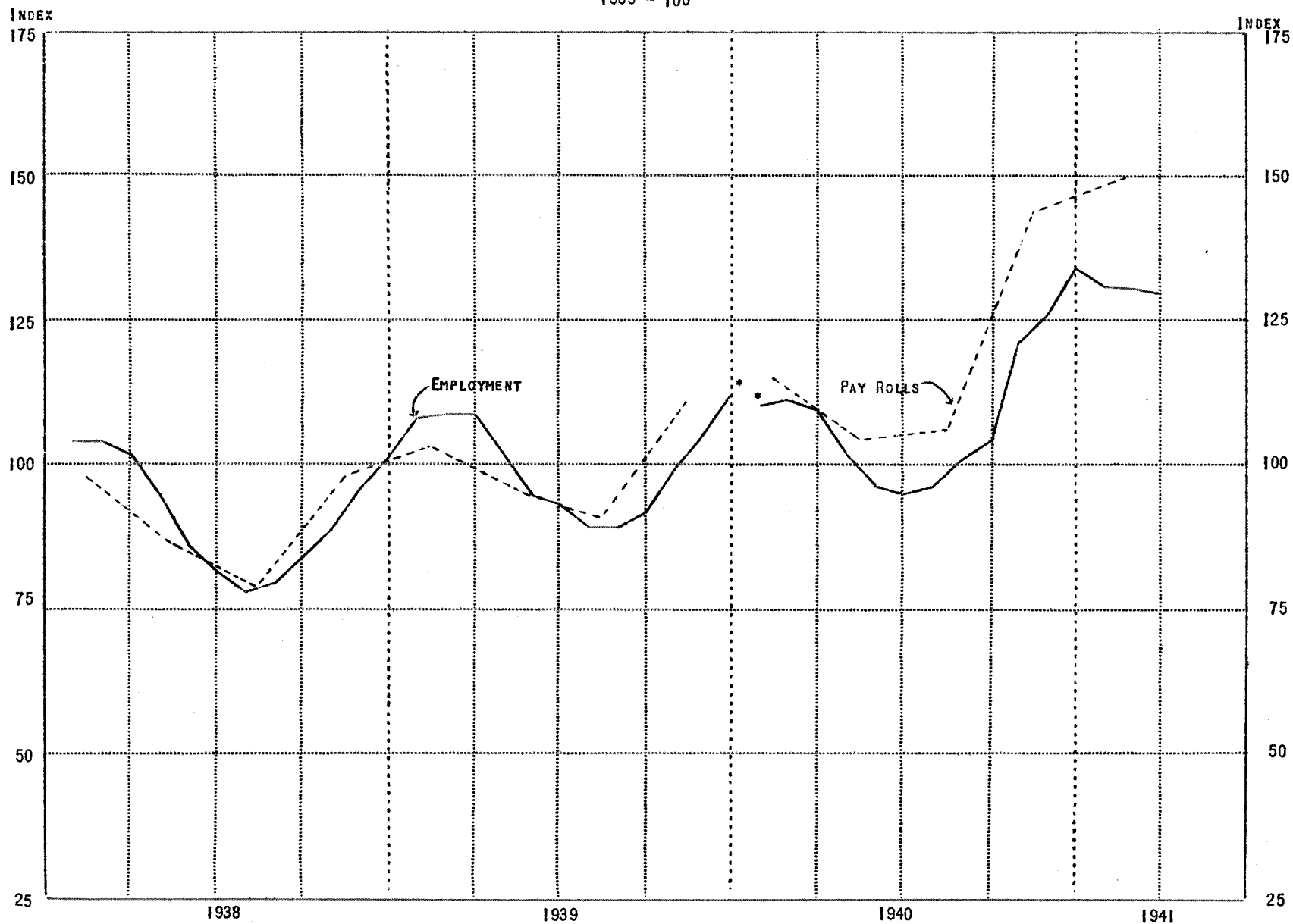
COVERED PAY ROLLS IN FLORIDA

YEAR AND QUARTER	PAY ROLLS	INDEX 1939 = 100
<u>1938</u>		
1ST QUARTER	\$54,200,288	97.6
2ND QUARTER	48,532,479	86.3
3RD QUARTER	44,305,506	78.8
4TH QUARTER	55,269,106	98.2
<u>1939</u>		
1ST QUARTER	\$57,953,635	103.0
2ND QUARTER	53,806,709	95.6
3RD QUARTER	50,924,212	90.5
4TH QUARTER	62,323,238	110.8
<u>1940</u>		
1ST QUARTER	\$64,592,627*	114.8
2ND QUARTER	58,670,701	104.3
3RD QUARTER	59,689,060	106.1
4TH QUARTER	80,760,997	143.6
<u>1941</u>		
1ST QUARTER	\$83,942,980**	149.2

*AS OF JANUARY 1, 1940, EMPLOYMENT IN CITRUS PACKING WAS REMOVED FROM COVERAGE.

**ESTIMATED FROM PRELIMINARY REPORTS.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN FLORIDA 1939 = 100



*AS OF JANUARY 1, 1940, EMPLOYMENT IN CITRUS PACKING WAS REMOVED FROM COVERAGE.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ACTIVITIES

The Employment Service received a large number of applications for work from new registrants and a large number of renewals of applications for work during the second quarter of 1941. Although there was no material change in the number of new applications and renewals from the number received during the first quarter of 1941, the increase from the second quarter of 1940 was 65.5 per cent in new applications and 53.1 per cent in renewals. The increase over 1940 was largely due to the national drive to register all workers who might be available for referral to jobs connected with national defense construction and production. In addition all workers in the WPA files were registered with the Employment Service during the quarter.

Because of the large number of new applications and renewals, the active file of registrants naturally increased greatly during the quarter--from 90,786 to 117,842. It is probable, however, that the number of registrants in the active file is somewhat greater than it should be since many workers in the WPA files were not reinterviewed before being added to the Employment Service active file. In other words, a complete check upon their availability for work was not made with the resulting probability that some of these workers are now employed in private industry or are unavailable for work because of other reasons.

The number of placements made during the second quarter of 1941 was considerably below the number made during the first quarter, but was greatly in excess of the number of placements made during the corresponding period of 1940. The increase over 1940 ranged from a 47.4 per cent increase during April 1941 over April 1940, to an increase of 98.5 per cent during June 1941 over June 1940. In fact, there was a contraseasonal upswing in placements during June, primarily because of the commencement of several national defense construction projects during that month.

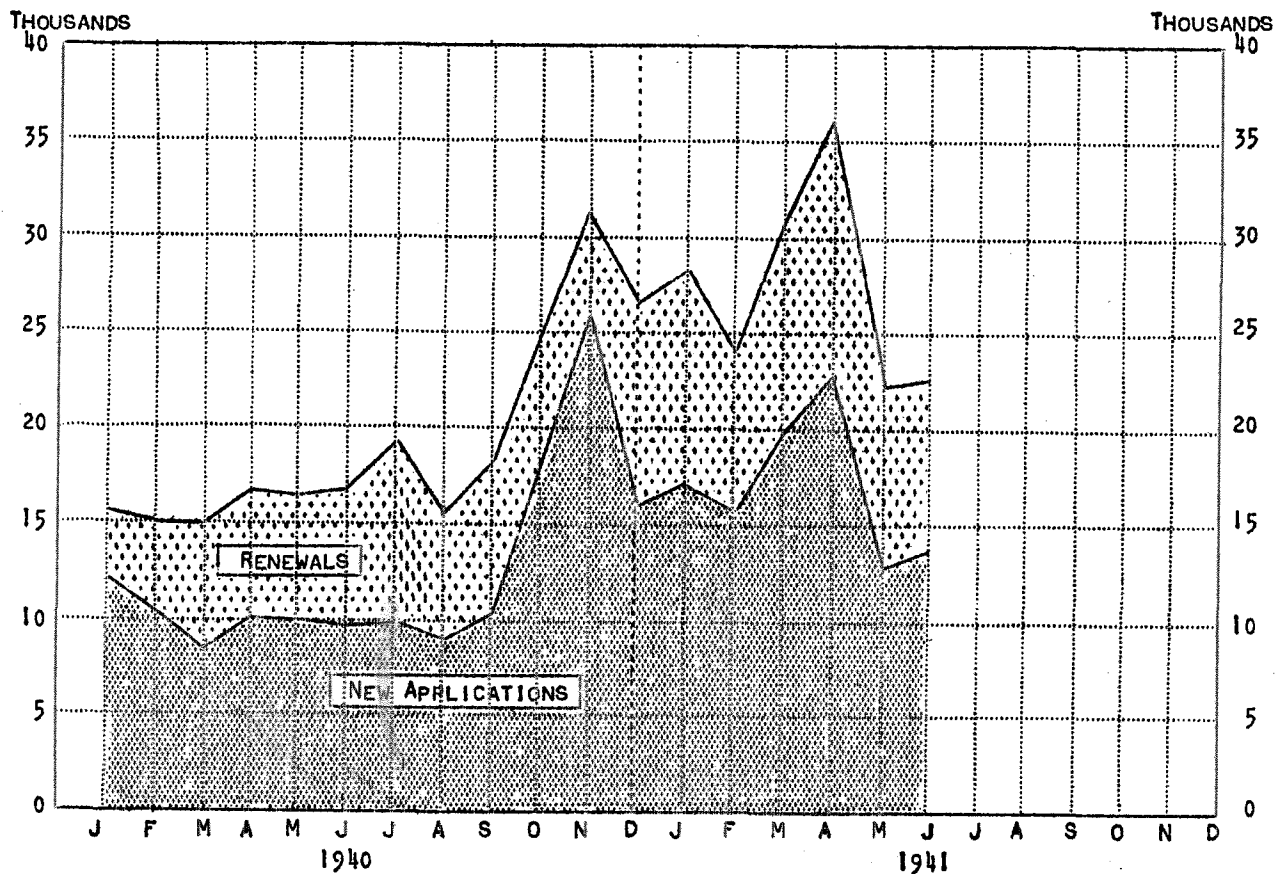
The increase of placements as compared with the second quarter of 1940 held true for all major industrial divisions and for all major occupational classifications, indicating widespread improvement in business conditions. The increase in placements was especially marked in trade and in the construction industry. Moreover, placements in domestic industry exceed similar placements in any preceding calendar quarter. From the occupational viewpoint, placements during the quarter were concentrated in the unskilled and service occupations. However, the greatest relative increases in placements over the second quarter of 1940 were found in the professional and managerial and in the skilled occupations.

ADDITIONS TO THE ACTIVE FILE OF REGISTRANTS IN FLORIDA
JANUARY 1940 - JUNE 1941

YEAR AND MONTH	TOTAL ADDITIONS TO ACTIVE FILE		NEW APPLICATIONS		RENEWALS	
	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PRECEDING YEAR*	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PRECEDING YEAR	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PRECEDING YEAR
1940						
JANUARY	15,852		12,226		3,626	
FEBRUARY	15,283		10,575		4,708	
MARCH	15,039		8,422		6,617	
APRIL	16,806		10,184		6,622	
MAY	16,684		9,927		6,757	
JUNE	16,848		8,697		7,151	
JULY	19,422		8,940		9,482	
AUGUST	15,664		9,087		6,577	
SEPTEMBER	18,215		10,420		7,795	
OCTOBER	24,859		18,578		6,281	
NOVEMBER	31,256		26,169		5,087	
DECEMBER	26,520		15,935		10,585	
1941						
JANUARY	28,298	+ 76.5	17,259	+ 41.2	11,039	+204.4
FEBRUARY	23,845	+ 56.0	15,695	+ 48.1	8,150	+ 73.1
MARCH	30,972	+105.9	20,013	+137.6	10,959	+ 65.6
APRIL	36,150	+115.1	22,713	+123.0	13,437	+102.9
MAY	22,170	+ 32.9	12,876	+ 29.7	9,294	+ 37.5
JUNE	22,445	+ 33.2	13,739	+ 41.2	8,706	+ 21.7

*THE PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM 1939 TO 1940 IS NOT GIVEN SINCE THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ONLY STARTED TO FUNCTION JANUARY 1, 1939, AND WAS LARGELY CONCERNED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION DUTIES AT THAT TIME.

ADDITIONS TO THE ACTIVE FILE OF REGISTRANTS IN FLORIDA
JANUARY 1940 - JUNE 1941

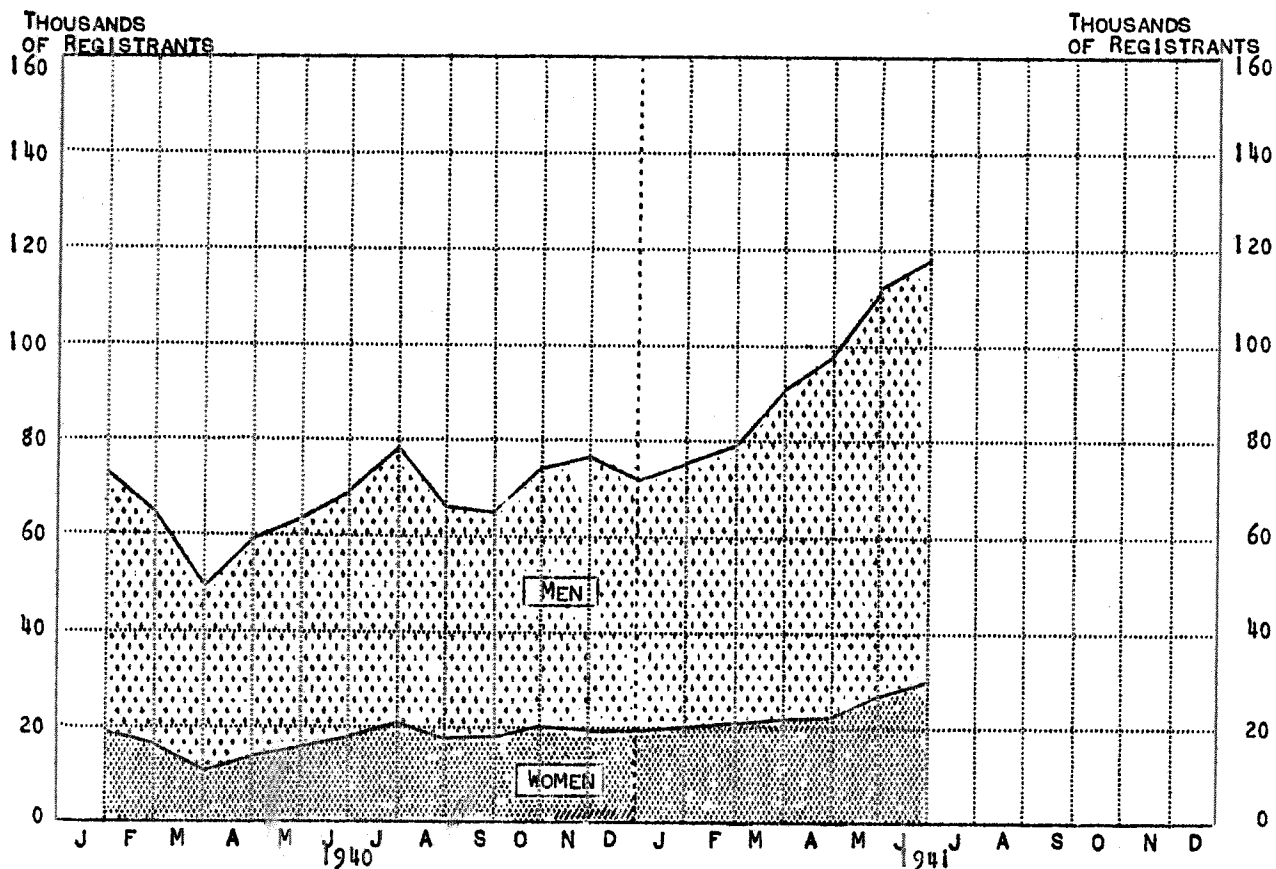


ACTIVE FILE OF REGISTRANTS IN FLORIDA
JANUARY 1940 - JUNE 1941

YEAR AND MONTH	TOTAL REGISTRANTS		MEN		WOMEN	
	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PRECEDING YEAR*	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PRECEDING YEAR	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PRECEDING YEAR
1940						
JANUARY	72,501		53,337		19,164	
FEBRUARY	64,734		48,102		16,632	
MARCH	49,001		32,136		16,865	
APRIL	53,093		42,283		10,810	
MAY	63,287		47,294		15,993	
JUNE	68,932		51,039		17,893	
JULY	71,922		57,148		20,844	
AUGUST	66,344		48,656		17,688	
SEPTEMBER	65,111		46,950		18,161	
OCTOBER	71,311		51,282		20,029	
NOVEMBER	76,481		56,864		19,617	
DECEMBER	71,526		51,936		19,590	
1941						
JANUARY	74,977	+ 3.4	54,488	+ 2.2	20,489	+ 6.9
FEBRUARY	78,964	+ 22.0	57,892	+ 20.4	21,072	+ 25.7
MARCH	90,786	+ 85.3	68,687	+ 80.1	22,099	+ 103.4
APRIL	97,532	+ 65.0	74,977	+ 65.6	22,555	+ 63.3
MAY	112,138	+ 77.2	84,812	+ 79.3	27,326	+ 70.9
JUNE	117,842	+ 70.1	87,906	+ 72.2	29,936	+ 67.3

*THE PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM 1939 TO 1940 IS NOT GIVEN SINCE THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ONLY STARTED TO FUNCTION JANUARY 1, 1939, AND WAS LARGELY CONCERNED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION DUTIES AT THAT TIME.

ACTIVE FILE OF REGISTRANTS IN FLORIDA
JANUARY 1940 - JUNE 1941

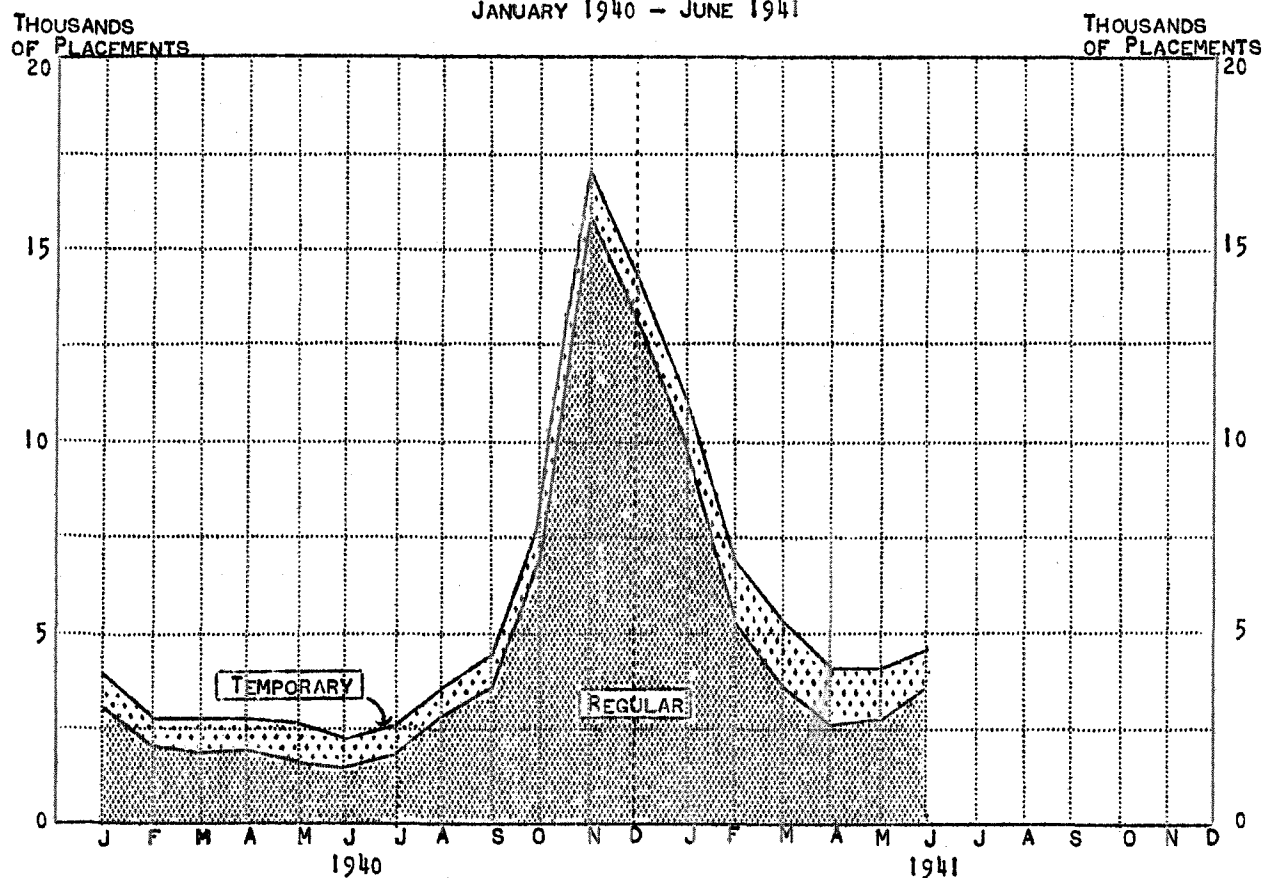


REGULAR AND TEMPORARY PLACEMENTS IN FLORIDA
JANUARY 1940 - JUNE 1941

YEAR AND MONTH	TOTAL COMPLETE PLACEMENTS		REGULAR		TEMPORARY	
	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PRECEDING YEAR*	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PRECEDING YEAR	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PRECEDING YEAR
1940						
JANUARY	3,900		3,061		819	
FEBRUARY	2,817		2,080		737	
MARCH	2,799		1,866		933	
APRIL	2,793		1,919		874	
MAY	2,664		1,624		1,040	
JUNE	2,303		1,466		837	
JULY	2,576		1,827		749	
AUGUST	3,548		2,820		728	
SEPTEMBER	4,394		3,570		824	
OCTOBER	7,982		6,894		1,088	
NOVEMBER	17,068		5,961		1,107	
DECEMBER	14,257		3,223		1,034	
1941						
JANUARY	11,091	+164.4	9,880	+220.7	1,211	+47.8
FEBRUARY	6,885	+144.4	5,416	+160.4	1,469	+99.3
MARCH	5,364	+91.6	3,537	+92.2	1,777	+90.5
APRIL	4,117	+47.4	2,649	+38.0	1,468	+68.0
MAY	4,086	+53.4	2,789	+71.7	1,297	+24.7
JUNE	4,571	+98.5	3,581	+144.3	990	+18.3

*THE PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM 1939 TO 1940 IS NOT GIVEN SINCE THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ONLY STARTED TO FUNCTION JANUARY 1, 1939, AND WAS LARGELY CONCERNED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION DUTIES AT THAT TIME.

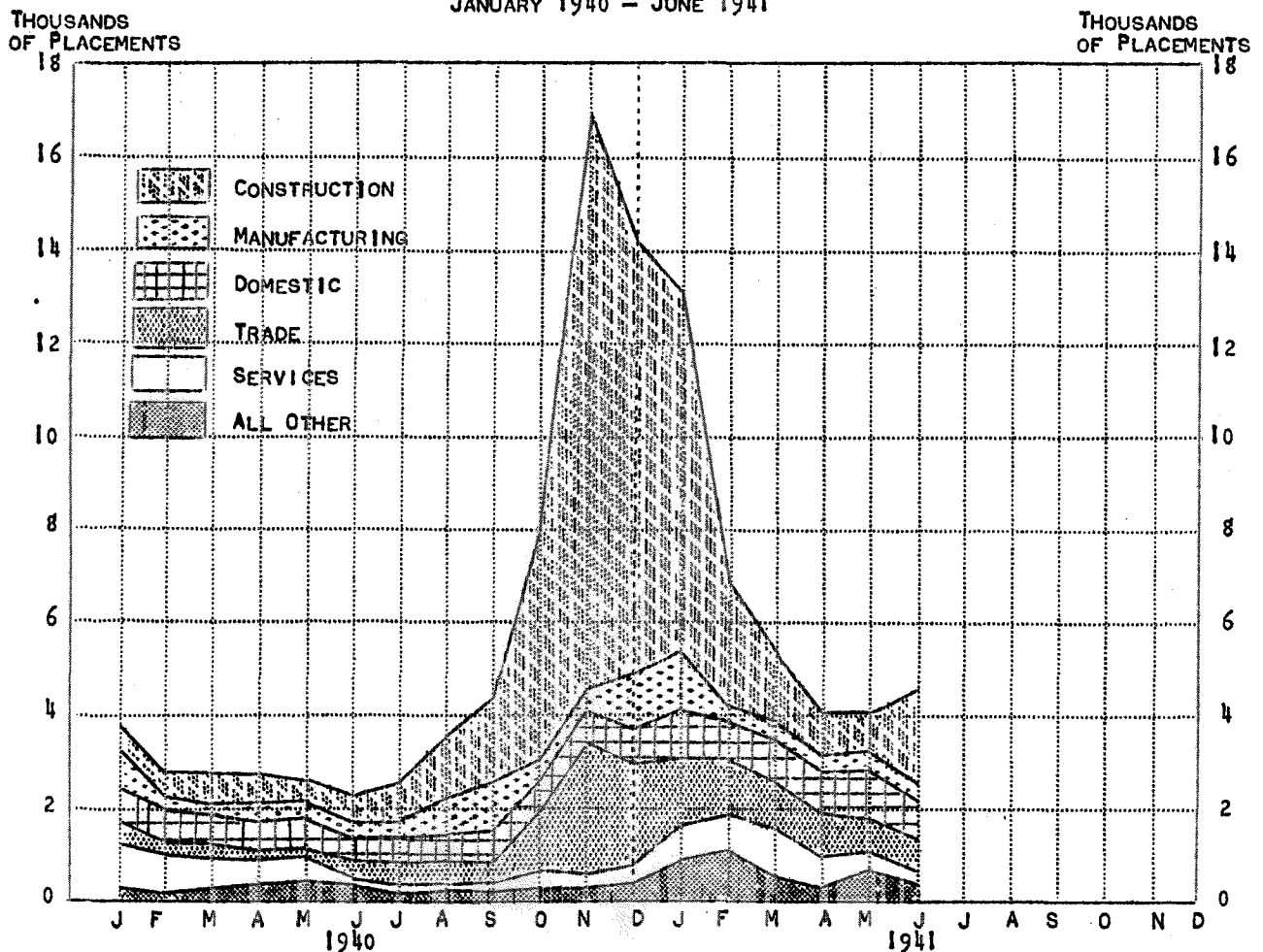
REGULAR AND TEMPORARY PLACEMENTS IN FLORIDA
JANUARY 1940 - JUNE 1941



**INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTION OF JOB
PLACEMENTS IN FLORIDA
JANUARY 1940 - JUNE 1941**

YEAR AND MONTH	TOTAL	CONSTRUCTION	MANUFACTURING	DOMESTIC	TRADE	SERVICES	ALL OTHER
1940							
JANUARY	3,900	550	848	707	516	920	359
FEBRUARY	2,817	538	285	675	271	844	204
MARCH	2,799	704	188	620	310	656	311
APRIL	2,793	643	397	630	199	534	390
MAY	2,664	503	325	659	194	535	448
JUNE	2,303	591	287	509	397	172	347
JULY	2,576	896	266	571	460	223	160
AUGUST	2,546	1,304	793	530	504	154	263
SEPTEMBER	2,394	1,623	1,022	697	444	182	225
OCTOBER	17,982	4,948	411	719	1,199	386	319
NOVEMBER	17,058	12,475	468	722	2,793	289	321
DECEMBER	14,257	9,348	1,225	723	2,153	389	419
1941							
JANUARY	11,091	5,751	1,227	992	1,462	742	917
FEBRUARY	6,885	2,661	299	847	1,156	805	1,117
MARCH	5,364	1,429	410	836	981	1,056	563
APRIL	4,117	970	320	936	872	685	334
MAY	4,086	831	409	1,035	698	411	702
JUNE	4,571	1,993	375	810	695	317	381

**INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTION OF JOB
PLACEMENTS IN FLORIDA
JANUARY 1940 - JUNE 1941**

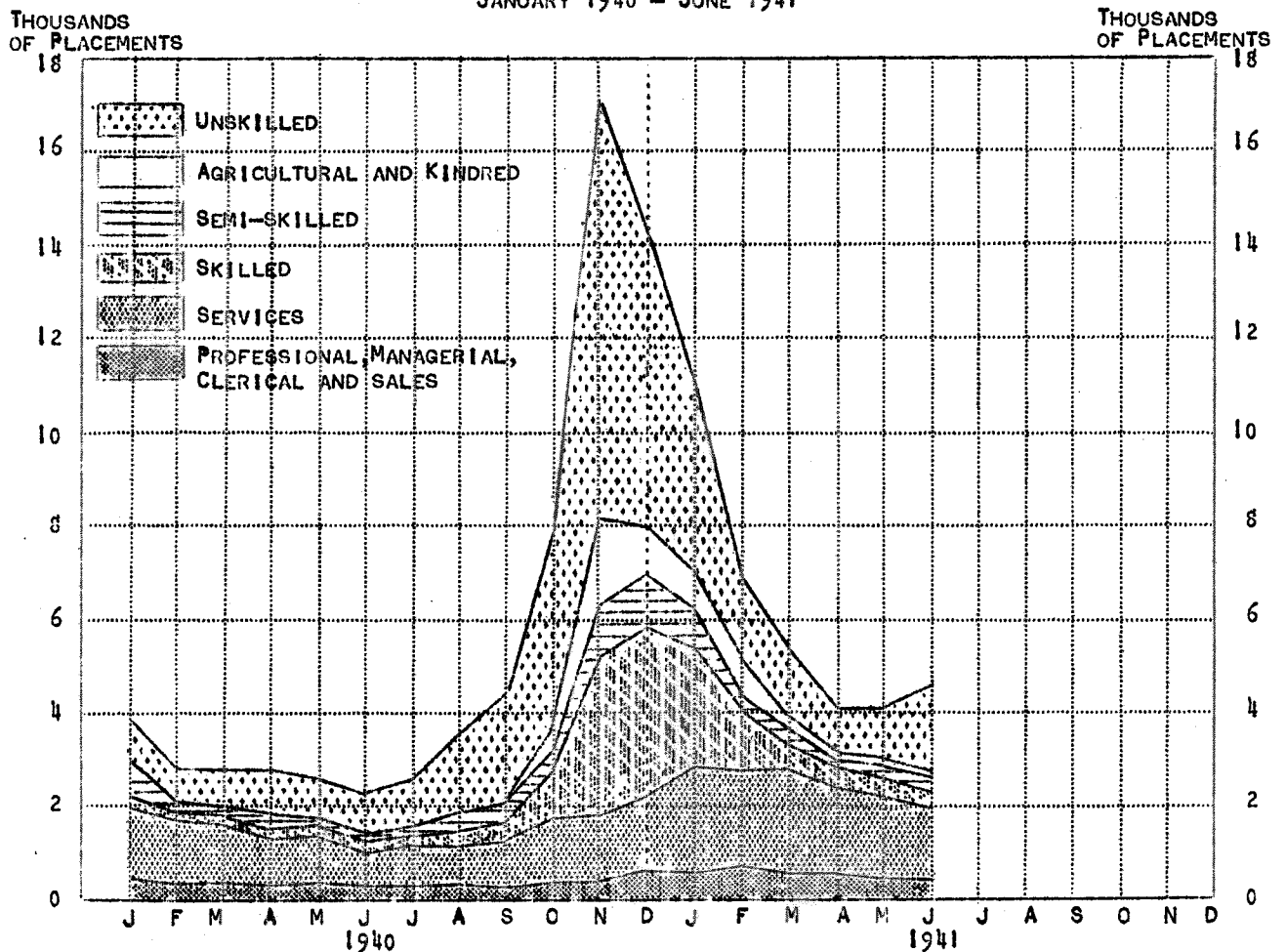


**OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF JOB
PLACEMENTS IN FLORIDA
JANUARY 1940 - JUNE 1941**

YEAR AND MONTH	TOTAL	PROFESSIONAL & MANAGERIAL	CLERICAL & SALES	SERVICES	SKILLED	SEMI-SKILLED	AGRICULTURAL & KINDRED*	UNSKILLED
1940								
JANUARY	3,900	43	476	510	183	819	—	869
FEBRUARY	2,817	44	313	374	119	265	—	702
MARCH	2,790	22	305	225	163	184	—	810
APRIL	2,793	26	293	029	58	363	—	924
MAY	2,664	37	352	028	220	117	—	910
JUNE	2,303	20	255	775	193	183	—	877
JULY	2,576	29	254	943	182	159	—	1,009
AUGUST	3,548	27	317	847	294	442	—	1,621
SEPTEMBER	4,294	41	274	991	380	356	—	2,352
OCTOBER	7,982	24	392	1,329	1,015	447	505	4,270
NOVEMBER	17,068	28	405	1,366	3,402	1,073	1,887	8,907
DECEMBER	14,257	21	630	1,566	3,602	1,098	1,081	6,239
1941								
JANUARY	11,091	31	552	2,257	2,551	808	839	4,053
FEBRUARY	6,865	41	693	2,023	1,266	393	707	1,762
MARCH	5,364	22	570	2,187	554	341	253	1,437
APRIL	4,117	117	456	1,803	403	261	17	1,000
MAY	4,086	37	439	1,739	419	259	166	1,027
JUNE	4,571	52	391	1,501	319	398	49	1,861

*PRIOR TO OCTOBER 1940 THESE PLACEMENTS WERE REPORTED AS UNSKILLED.

**OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF JOB
PLACEMENTS IN FLORIDA
JANUARY 1940 - JUNE 1941**

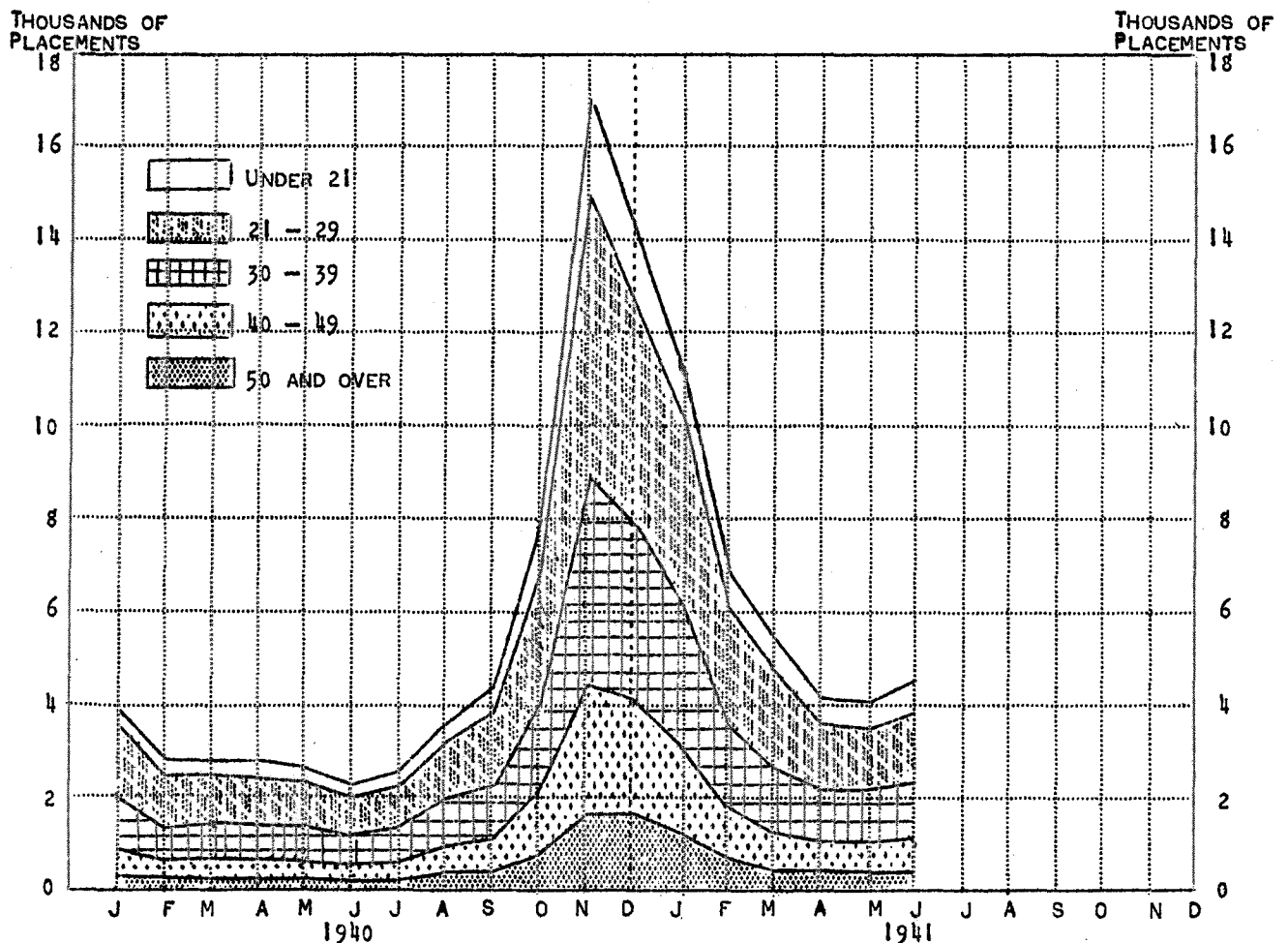


AGE DISTRIBUTION OF COMPLETE JOB PLACEMENTS IN FLORIDA
JANUARY 1940 - JUNE 1941

YEAR AND MONTH	TOTAL*	UNDER 21	21 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 & OVER
1940						
JANUARY	3,874	382	1,518	1,058	591	325
FEBRUARY	2,809	357	1,100	683	394	275
MARCH	2,796	289	1,052	765	421	269
APRIL	2,788	337	1,039	734	398	280
MAY	2,659	312	978	712	394	263
JUNE	2,299	316	803	606	354	220
JULY	2,573	293	925	723	390	242
AUGUST	3,542	368	1,211	979	570	414
SEPTEMBER	4,385	528	1,523	1,182	725	427
OCTOBER	7,681	1,132	2,829	1,863	1,360	727
NOVEMBER	17,066	2,091	6,081	4,534	2,697	1,663
DECEMBER	14,251	1,680	4,684	3,781	2,452	1,654
1941						
JANUARY	11,085	1,035	3,933	2,986	1,904	1,227
FEBRUARY	6,882	804	2,512	1,775	1,086	705
MARCH	5,361	680	2,116	1,252	776	437
APRIL	4,117	490	1,497	1,081	636	413
MAY	4,086	552	1,402	1,070	651	411
JUNE	4,571	689	1,569	1,186	694	433

*PLACEMENTS FOR WHICH AGE IS UNKNOWN ARE NOT INCLUDED.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF COMPLETE JOB PLACEMENTS IN FLORIDA
JANUARY 1940 - JUNE 1941

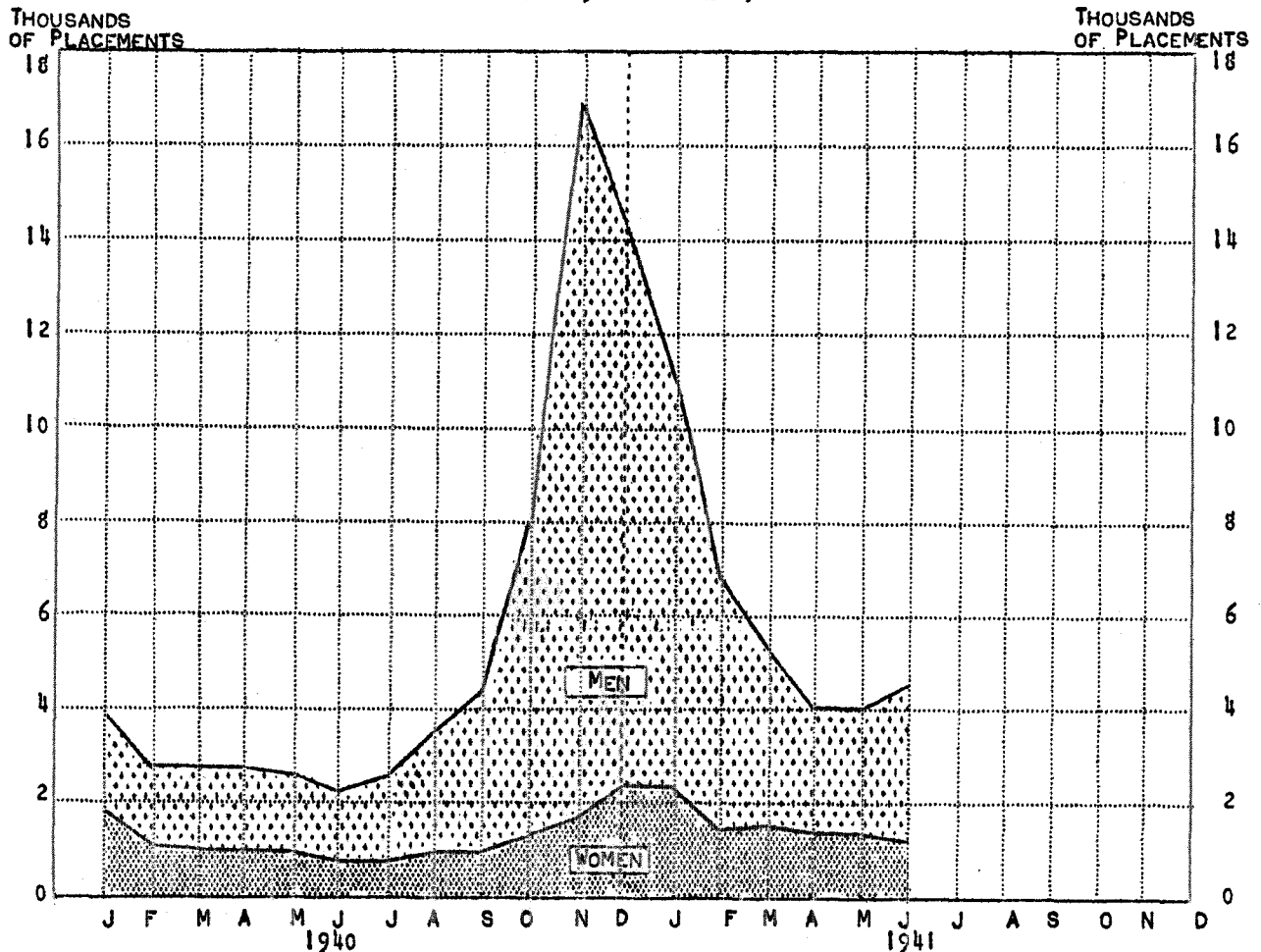


SEX DISTRIBUTION OF JOB PLACEMENTS IN FLORIDA
JANUARY 1940 - JUNE 1941

YEAR AND MONTH	TOTAL PLACEMENTS		MEN		WOMEN	
	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PRECEDING YEAR*	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PRECEDING YEAR	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PRECEDING YEAR
1940						
JANUARY	3,900		1,985		1,915	
FEBRUARY	2,817		1,653		1,164	
MARCH	2,799		1,734		1,065	
APRIL	2,703		1,768		935	
MAY	2,664		1,682		982	
JUNE	2,303		1,522		781	
JULY	2,276		1,765		811	
AUGUST	3,543		2,574		974	
SEPTEMBER	4,594		3,416		978	
OCTOBER	7,982		6,693		1,289	
NOVEMBER	17,068		15,379		1,689	
DECEMBER	14,257		11,818		2,439	
1941						
JANUARY	11,091	+184.4	8,711	+338.8	2,380	+ 24.3
FEBRUARY	6,865	+144.4	5,274	+225.1	1,591	+ 29.8
MARCH	5,364	+ 91.6	3,767	+117.2	1,597	+ 50.0
APRIL	4,117	+ 47.4	2,663	+ 50.6	1,454	+ 41.9
MAY	4,086	+ 52.4	2,630	+ 56.4	1,456	+ 46.3
JUNE	4,571	+ 98.5	3,290	+116.2	1,281	+ 64.0

*THE PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM 1939 TO 1940 IS NOT GIVEN SINCE THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ONLY STARTED TO FUNCTION JANUARY 1, 1939, AND WAS LARGELY CONCERNED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION DUTIES AT THAT TIME.

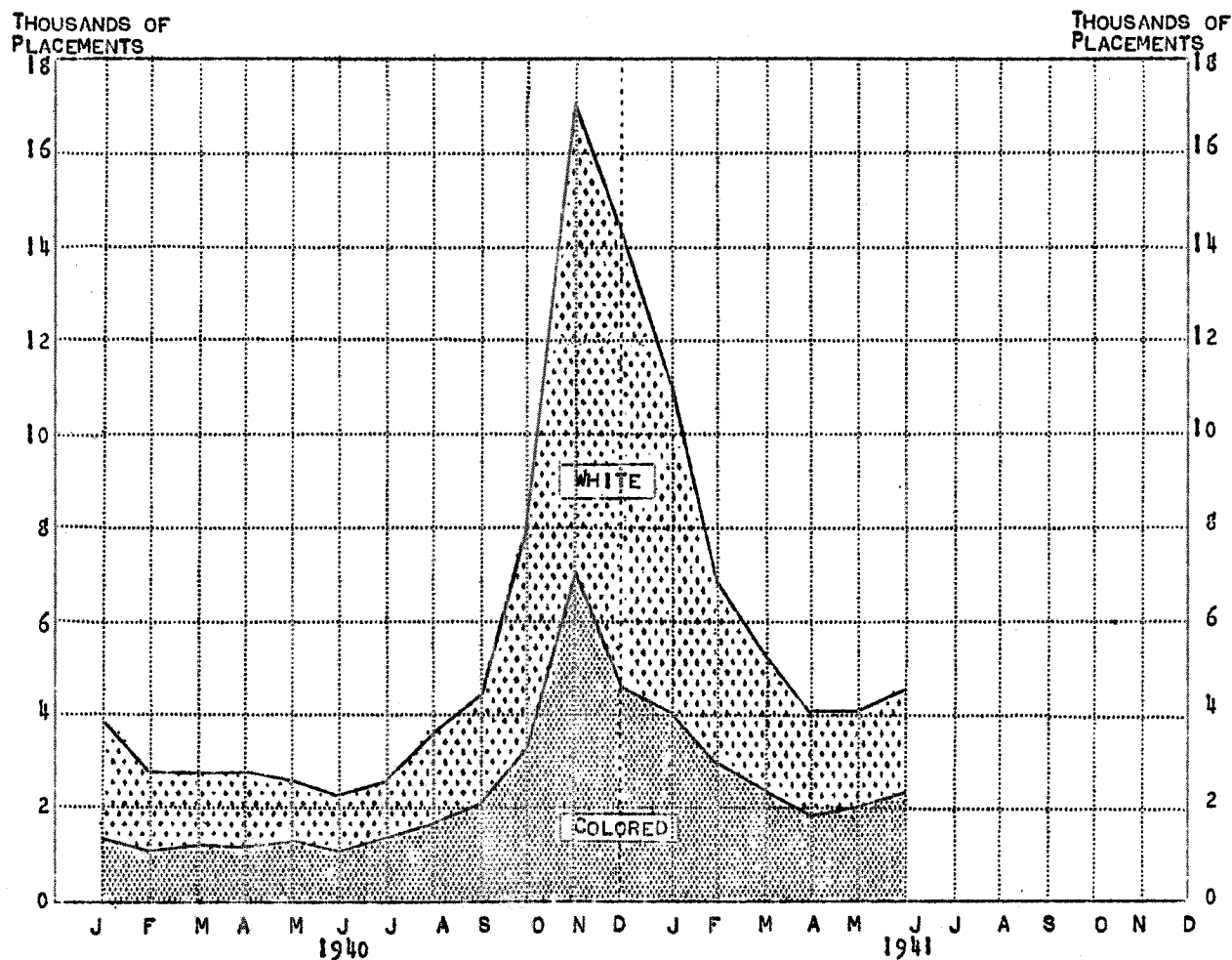
SEX DISTRIBUTION OF JOB PLACEMENTS IN FLORIDA
JANUARY 1940 - JUNE 1941



RACE DISTRIBUTION OF COMPLETE JOB
PLACEMENTS IN FLORIDA
JANUARY 1940 - JUNE 1941

YEAR AND MONTH	TOTAL	WHITE	COLORED
1940			
JANUARY	3,900	2,548	1,352
FEBRUARY	2,817	1,747	1,070
MARCH	2,799	1,552	1,247
APRIL	2,723	1,617	1,106
MAY	2,664	1,335	1,329
JUNE	2,303	1,204	1,099
JULY	2,576	1,192	1,384
AUGUST	3,548	1,884	1,664
SEPTEMBER	4,394	2,291	2,103
OCTOBER	7,982	4,698	3,284
NOVEMBER	17,068	10,079	6,989
DECEMBER	14,257	9,655	4,602
1941			
JANUARY	11,091	6,999	4,092
FEBRUARY	6,885	3,890	2,995
MARCH	5,364	2,938	2,426
APRIL	4,117	2,193	1,924
MAY	4,085	2,021	2,065
JUNE	4,571	2,221	2,350

RACE DISTRIBUTION OF COMPLETE JOB
PLACEMENTS IN FLORIDA
JANUARY 1940 - JUNE 1941



**INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTION OF JOB
PLACEMENTS BY SEX AND DURATION
APRIL - JUNE 1941**

INDUSTRY GROUP	MEN AND WOMEN		MEN			WOMEN		
	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM 1ST QUARTER 1941	TOTAL	REG.	TEMP.	TOTAL	REG.	TEMP.
ALL INDUSTRIES	12,774	- 45.3	8,583	6,524	2,059	4,191	2,493	1,698
AGRICULTURE	275	- 77.3	251	155	96	24	8	16
MINING	10	- 85.7	9	9	-	1	1	-
CONSTRUCTION	3,794	- 61.5	3,750	3,310	440	44	35	9
MANUFACTURING	1,044	- 43.0	786	645	141	318	248	70
TRANS., COMM., UTIL.	264	- 25.4	230	91	39	34	23	11
TRADE	2,265	- 37.1	1,500	1,085	415	765	492	273
REAL EST., FIN., INS.	182	- 12.9	91	51	40	91	53	38
SERVICES	1,228	- 49.7	749	628	121	549	285	264
PROFESSIONAL SERVICE	279	+ 2.2	27	96	41	142	64	78
DOMESTIC	2,782	+ 2.1	650	112	538	2,132	1,222	910
GOVERNMENT	491	+ 6.0	400	342	58	91	62	29

**OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF JOB
PLACEMENTS BY SEX AND DURATION
APRIL - JUNE 1941**

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	MEN AND WOMEN		MEN			WOMEN		
	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM 1ST QUARTER 1941	TOTAL	REG.	TEMP.	TOTAL	REG.	TEMP.
ALL OCCUPATIONS	12,774	- 45.3	8,583	6,524	2,059	4,191	2,493	1,698
PROF. & MANAGERIAL	206	+ 119.1	164	155	9	42	41	1
CLERICAL & SALES	1,286	- 29.1	522	407	115	764	441	323
SERVICES	5,043	- 22.0	2,068	1,267	801	2,975	1,700	1,275
AGRIC. & KINDRED	292	- 83.8	270	184	86	22	7	15
SKILLED	1,141	- 73.9	1,087	774	313	54	28	26
SEMI-SKILLED	918	- 40.5	770	664	106	148	125	23
UNSKILLED	3,888	- 46.4	3,702	3,073	629	186	151	35

**AGE DISTRIBUTION OF JOB
PLACEMENTS BY SEX AND RACE
APRIL - JUNE 1941**

AGE GROUP	MEN AND WOMEN		MEN			WOMEN		
	NUMBER	PER CENT OF TOTAL	TOTAL	WHITE	COLORED	TOTAL	WHITE	COLORED
ALL AGES	12,774	100.0	8,583	4,374	4,209	4,191	2,061	2,130
UNDER 16	49	0.4	16	8	8	33	2	31
16 AND 17	243	1.9	170	96	74	73	29	44
18 AND 19	837	6.6	545	338	207	292	167	125
20	602	4.7	393	210	183	209	121	88
21 - 24	2,153	6.9	1,389	610	779	764	389	375
25 - 29	2,316	8.1	1,521	708	813	795	375	420
30 - 34	1,810	4.2	1,204	577	627	606	265	341
35 - 39	1,527	4.0	1,094	494	523	510	255	255
40 - 44	1,136	2.9	818	408	410	318	153	165
45 - 49	845	6.6	616	366	250	229	126	103
50 - 54	540	4.2	379	241	138	161	80	81
55 - 59	433	3.4	318	191	127	115	55	60
60 - 64	33	1.4	18	8	10	65	34	31
65 AND OVER	100	0.8	79	43	36	21	13	8

PLACEMENTS AND FIELD VISITS -- APRIL - JUNE 1941

LOCAL OFFICE	COMPLETE PLACEMENTS			CLEARANCE PLACEMENTS		SUPPLEMENTARY PLACEMENTS	FIELD VISITS
	TOTAL	REGULAR	TEMPORARY	ORDER HOLDING	APPLICANT HOLDING		
STATE TOTAL	12,774	9,019	3,755	56	39	548	2,705
ARCADIA	95	92	3	—	1	—	266
BRADENTON	347	329	18	—	2	—	66
DAYTONA BEACH	576	424	152	—	—	—	37
FORT LAUDERDALE	222	191	31	—	1	—	37
FORT PIERCE	128	120	8	—	2	—	16
GAINESVILLE	358	206	152	—	—	—	113
JACKSONVILLE	2,580	1,792	788	30	3	64	105
KEY WEST	274	164	110	18	—	—	22
LAKELAND	371	314	57	—	—	111	51
LEESBURG	325	324	1	1	—	—	66
MARIANNA	76	56	20	—	—	—	55
MIAMI	1,572	1,033	549	4	11	18	66
OCALA	162	162	—	—	—	—	75
ORLANDO	410	264	146	—	5	9	50
PANAMA CITY	1,131	1,089	42	—	2	12	74
PENSACOLA	483	398	85	—	2	58	144
ST. AUGUSTINE	162	139	23	—	2	—	108
ST. PETERSBURG	333	183	150	—	2	—	17
TALLAHASSEE	422	283	139	3	1	250	165
TAMPA	1,979	948	1,031	—	2	—	327
WEST PALM BEACH	641	520	121	—	—	24	135
WINTER HAVEN	27	18	9	—	3	2	79

NEW APPLICATIONS AND ACTIVE FILE -- APRIL - JUNE 1941

LOCAL OFFICE	NEW APPLICATIONS			ACTIVE FILE		
	NUMBER REC'D 2ND QUARTER 1941	PER CENT CHANGED FROM		AS OF JUNE 30, 1941	PER CENT CHANGED FROM	
		1ST QUARTER 1941	2ND QUARTER 1941		1ST QUARTER 1941	2ND QUARTER 1940
STATE TOTAL	49,328	- 6.9	+ 65.5	117,842	+ 29.8	+ 67.3
ARCADIA	881	+363.7	+ 72.4	3,264	+199.2	+ 29.6
BRADENTON	507	+ 8.1	+ 4.8	1,586	+ 1.1	+ 40.0
DAYTONA BEACH	2,110	+ 16.2	+111.6	1,093	+ 12.8	+177.9
FORT LAUDERDALE	1,056	+ 31.2	+ 40.2	1,254	- 12.9	- 13.8
FORT PIERCE	533	+246.1	+ 60.1	1,105	+ 66.4	+ 29.1
GAINESVILLE	1,045	- 51.1	+ 42.0	3,681	+ 41.6	+151.8
JACKSONVILLE	7,142	- 40.7	+ 67.4	17,228	+ 40.6	+ 38.1
KEY WEST	474	+111.6	+190.8	1,976	+ 9.5	+ 12.5
LAKELAND	1,778	- 7.2	+ 16.1	5,178	- 5.4	+ 60.6
LEESBURG	1,081	+ 79.3	+ 78.7	2,036	+ 67.3	- 7.4
MARIANNA	856	- 62.5	+ 42.0	4,376	+ 22.3	+142.0
MIAMI	8,322	+ 2.5	+ 28.9	15,914	+ 20.2	+ 51.0
OCALA	674	+ 8.0	+ 16.8	2,558	+ 88.2	+111.8
ORLANDO	2,313	- 2.2	+118.8	5,860	+ 27.6	+ 66.7
PANAMA CITY	2,670	+ 72.4	+468.1	4,187	+ 66.7	+330.3
PENSACOLA	4,939	+208.3	+343.0	7,125	+ 99.2	+ 84.3
ST. AUGUSTINE	611	- 46.4	+ 8.3	2,153	+ 23.7	+ 46.8
ST. PETERSBURG	1,449	- 29.3	- 5.7	5,707	+ 30.7	+ 38.2
TALLAHASSEE	3,828	+100.9	+285.1	6,235	+117.0	+ 91.6
TAMPA	3,744	- 52.5	+ 14.1	14,910	- 2.9	+ 89.0
WEST PALM BEACH	2,499	- 3.7	+ 78.0	4,115	+ 17.8	+ 63.8
WINTER HAVEN	816	+ 64.5	- 40.5	3,251	+ 40.1	- 4.1

VETERAN ACTIVITIES
APRIL - JUNE 1941

LOCAL OFFICE	NEW APPLICATIONS	REGULAR RENEWALS	PLACEMENTS		ACTIVE FILE JUNE 30, 1941	VETERANS PLACED FOR FIRST TIME IN 1941
			REGULAR	TEMPORARY		
STATE TOTAL	2,041	1,419	265	85	6,189	735
ARCADIA	40	127	1	1	185	4
BRADENTON	36	26	10	1	83	20
DAYTONA BEACH	103	18	6	1	139	3
FORT LAUDERDALE	26	16	13	1	48	3
FORT PIERCE	24	21	3	1	55	7
GAINESVILLE	34	24	2	1	170	3
JACKSONVILLE	255	119	46	1	986	186
KEY WEST	11	1	3	1	67	5
LAKE LAND	74	21	7	1	206	15
LEESBURG	68	31	3	1	125	8
MARIANNA	25	3	1	1	137	2
MIAMI	495	449	43	15	1,075	85
OCALA	20	5	1	1	107	3
ORLANDO	116	85	7	1	299	23
PANAMA CITY	47	8	37	2	124	39
PENSACOLA	117	69	11	2	373	27
ST. AUGUSTINE	20	22	1	1	140	5
ST. PETERSBURG	116	45	16	9	459	4
TALLAHASSEE	27	25	6	2	253	56
TAMPA	167	166	28	22	891	74
WEST PALM BEACH	96	54	20	7	147	34
WINTER HAVEN	32	37	1	7	120	12

SPECIAL PLACEMENTS
APRIL - JUNE 1941

LOCAL OFFICE	JUNIOR	AGRICULTURAL	TRAINEE	HANDICAPPED
STATE TOTAL	1,731	292	19	14
ARCADIA	9	1	1	1
BRADENTON	24	10	1	1
DAYTONA BEACH	86	1	1	1
FORT LAUDERDALE	19	1	1	1
FORT PIERCE	20	1	1	1
GAINESVILLE	74	8	1	1
JACKSONVILLE	378	31	5	5
KEY WEST	89	1	1	1
LAKE LAND	65	4	1	1
LEESBURG	28	22	1	1
MARIANNA	16	1	1	1
MIAMI	182	9	10	1
OCALA	15	62	1	1
ORLANDO	32	1	1	1
PANAMA CITY	161	1	1	2
PENSACOLA	62	13	1	1
ST. AUGUSTINE	35	1	1	1
ST. PETERSBURG	51	3	1	1
TALLAHASSEE	48	16	1	1
TAMPA	296	117	3	4
WEST PALM BEACH	44	1	1	1
WINTER HAVEN	7	3	1	1

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION ACTIVITIES

The amount collected in contributions during the second quarter of 1941 (based on wages earned during the first quarter) exceeded the amount collected in any other comparable period. Approximately \$200,000 more were collected than during the first quarter of 1941, the previous high quarter for collections. Since the amount paid out in benefits during the second quarter was only about half the amount of collections, the balance in the Unemployment Compensation Fund increased greatly and reached a new high of \$14,382,020.04 at the end of June. However, there will probably be a decline in the Fund balance during the second half of 1941 since there is a high concentration of benefit payments during the third quarter of each year and since collections during the last half of the year will be based upon second and third quarter earnings which are relatively low. During the last half of 1940 the Fund balance decreased approximately \$900,000.

The amount of benefit payments during the second quarter increased over the first quarter by 18.4 per cent but were 20.6 per cent below the amount of benefit payments made during the second quarter of 1940. The increase in the amount of payments over the first quarter is, of course, a result of the usual seasonal decline in employment which occurs during the second quarter. The decrease in payments as compared with the second quarter of 1940 is partly due to improved employment conditions but is also considerably influenced by the removal of citrus packing workers from coverage effective January 1, 1940. During the second quarter of 1940, a considerable number of citrus packing workers filed claims and were eligible for benefits since their base period at that time covered a period (1938 and 1939) during which their employment was covered by the Florida Unemployment Compensation Law. During 1940, however, they were not accumulating earnings in covered employment with the result that payments to these workers during the second quarter of 1941 were greatly reduced as compared with the second quarter of 1940. The stringent eligibility conditions which became effective April 1, 1940, also probably had some influence in reducing second quarter 1941 payments as compared with second quarter 1940 payments. While these eligibility conditions were in effect during the second quarter of 1940 as well as during the second quarter of 1941, payments made during the second quarter of 1940 included payments to a considerable number of individuals who filed their claims prior to April 1, 1940, and who would not have been eligible under the new eligibility conditions.

The decrease in the number of payments during the second quarter of 1941 as compared with the second quarter of 1940 was almost 10 per cent greater than the decrease in the amount of benefit payments. This discrepancy appears to indicate increased wage rates during the comparable base periods, i. e., 1939 and 1940 as compared with 1938 and 1939.

Here again the reason for the change from 1940 is not clear-cut and the above explanation must be modified because of changes in the Florida Unemployment Compensation Law. Smaller payments during the second quarter of 1940 were in part due to payments to low paid workers who became eligible under the less stringent eligibility conditions existing prior to April 1, 1940.

More evidence as to increased wage rates is given by the increase in the weekly benefit payments. Of the number of payments for total unemployment which were issued during the second quarter of 1941, more than 60 per cent were for \$10 or more. For the second quarter of 1940, less than 47 per cent of the checks issued for total unemployment were for \$10 or more. The most frequent amount for which these checks were issued was \$15 in both instances; however, 33.2 per cent of these checks were for this amount during the second quarter of 1941 and only 21.7 per cent were for \$15 during the second quarter of 1940.

The number of initial claims received during the second quarter exceeded the number received during the first quarter of 1941 by 69.1 per cent but were 11.0 per cent below the number received during the second quarter of 1940. This represents a much greater increase over the first quarter and a much smaller decrease from the second quarter of 1940 than was the case with the number and amount of benefit payments. This change from 1940 probably represents better than the change in any other factor the influence of improved employment conditions. Although the number of initial claims received during the second quarter increased 69.1 per cent over the first quarter, the number of claims determined to be eligible during the second quarter increased only 12.0 per cent over the first quarter. The percentage of disallowed claims reached a new high of 53.3 per cent during the second quarter. This situation results from a considerable number of claims being filed by citrus packing workers during the second quarter and their being disallowed because of their limited base period.

The number of disqualifications during the second quarter of 1941 showed a marked upturn. The number of disqualifications increased by 75.9 per cent over the first quarter of 1941, while the number of allowed claims increased only 12.0 per cent. This upturn in the number of disqualifications is probably the result of the increased interest in experience rating as benefit payments are now being charged against employers' records and as the modified rates become effective January 1, 1942.

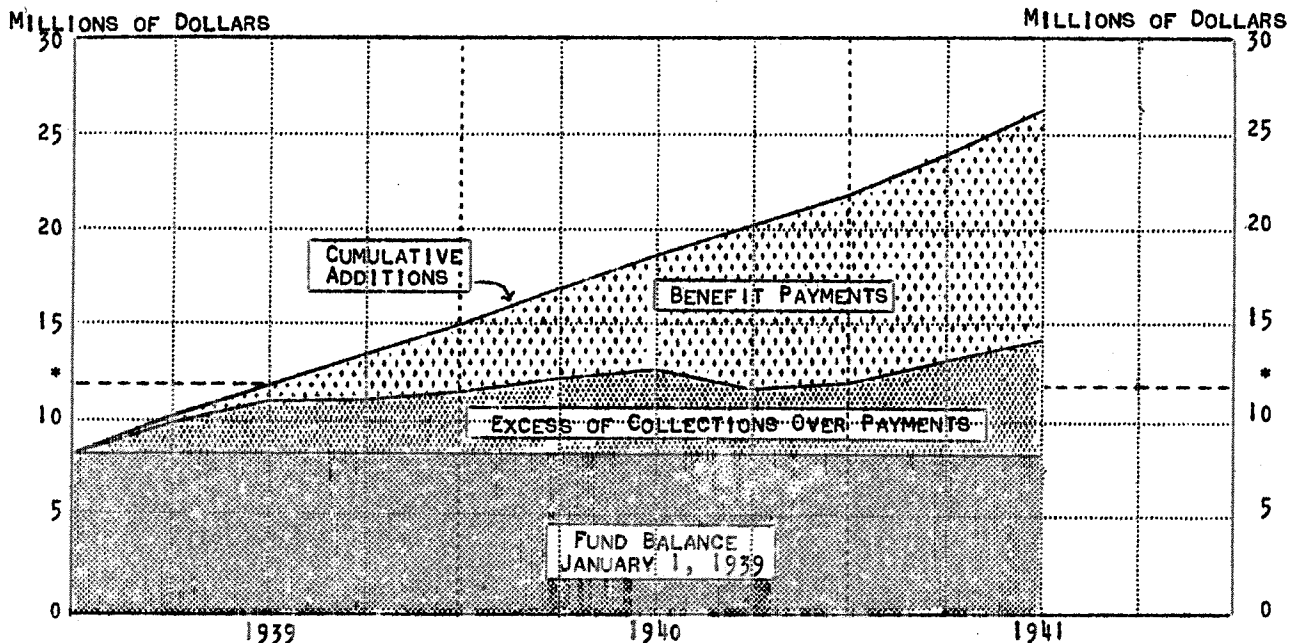
**COLLECTIONS, BENEFIT PAYMENTS AND FUNDS
AVAILABLE FOR BENEFIT PAYMENTS IN FLORIDA
JANUARY 1939 - JUNE 1941**

PERIOD	NET ADDITIONS*	BENEFITS PAID**	BALANCE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FUND
1936, 1937, & 1938	\$ 8,306,098.41	-	\$ 8,306,098.41
1939:			
FIRST QUARTER	1,878,431.63	\$ 247,360.32	9,937,169.72
SECOND QUARTER	1,705,070.67	527,847.00	11,114,393.39
THIRD QUARTER	1,626,174.29	1,588,654.70	11,151,912.98
FOURTH QUARTER	1,551,463.16	1,140,250.43	11,563,125.71
1940:			
FIRST QUARTER	1,870,627.14	1,098,280.94	12,335,471.91
SECOND QUARTER	1,742,931.29	1,404,731.58	12,673,671.62
THIRD QUARTER	1,579,769.03	2,469,818.61	11,783,622.04
FOURTH QUARTER	1,623,315.74	1,380,281.00	12,026,656.78
1941:			
FIRST QUARTER	2,108,746.81	941,340.00	13,194,063.59
SECOND QUARTER	2,302,806.28	1,114,859.83	14,382,020.04

*CONTRIBUTIONS COLLECTED PLUS THE INTEREST EARNINGS OF THE FUND.

**BENEFITS WERE FIRST PAID FEBRUARY 1, 1939.

**COLLECTIONS, BENEFIT PAYMENTS AND FUNDS
AVAILABLE FOR BENEFIT PAYMENTS IN FLORIDA
JANUARY 1939 - JUNE 1941**



*WHEN THE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND FALLS TO THIS LEVEL AS OF THE END OF ANY CALENDAR QUARTER, REDUCED RATES UNDER EXPERIENCE RATING WILL BE ABROGATED FOR THE REST OF THAT YEAR OR FOR THE ENSUING YEAR IF THIS BALANCE DROPS TO \$12,000,000 AT THE END OF A CALENDAR YEAR.

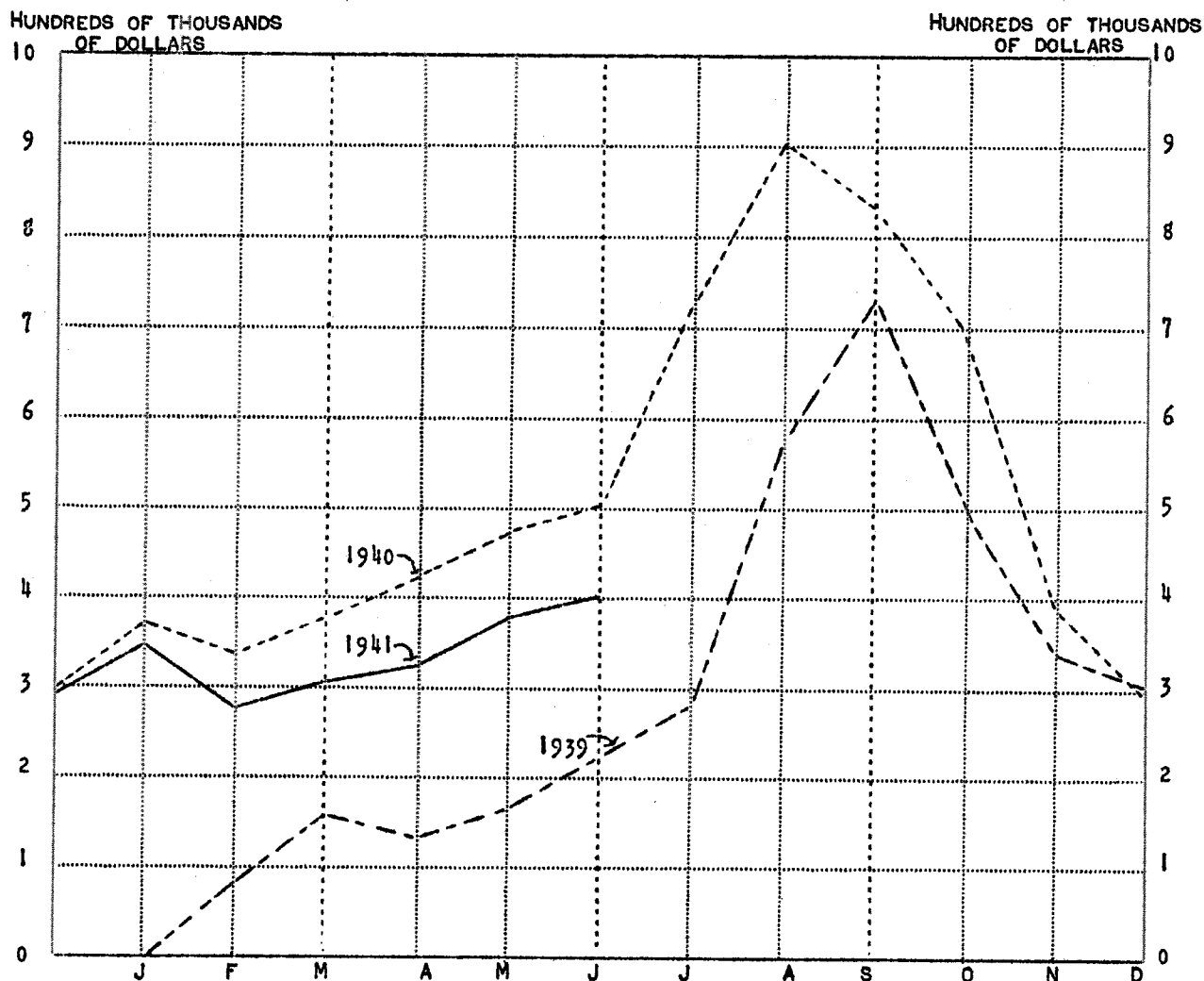
MONTHLY VARIATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION BENEFITS IN FLORIDA
JANUARY 1939 - JUNE 1941

MONTH	1941		1940		1939
	AMOUNT	PER CENT CHANGE FROM PRECEDING YEAR	AMOUNT	PER CENT CHANGE FROM PRECEDING YEAR	AMOUNT
JANUARY	\$351,250.50	- 6.6	\$375,872.83		*
FEBRUARY	278,986.50	- 18.1	340,712.38	+298.3	\$ 85,539.45
MARCH	311,103.00	- 18.5	381,665.73	+132.8	161,820.87
APRIL	327,126.07	- 23.0	424,791.04	+215.3	134,740.77
MAY	381,092.55	- 19.8	475,031.87	+121.4	167,036.25
JUNE	406,641.21	- 19.5	504,908.67	+123.3	220,069.98
JULY			727,773.27	+158.6	281,448.99
AUGUST			907,552.84	+57.9	574,663.77
SEPTEMBER			834,432.50	+13.9	732,542.54
OCTOBER			694,641.00	+39.3	498,749.37
NOVEMBER			389,564.00	+15.2	330,276.57
DECEMBER			296,076.00	- 2.4	303,221.49
TOTAL	\$2,056,199.83	- 17.9**	\$6,353,112.13	+ 81.3	\$3,504,112.45
TOTAL BENEFIT PAYMENTS TO DATE - - - -					\$11,913,424.41

*THE FLORIDA AGENCY DID NOT ACTUALLY ISSUE ANY BENEFIT CHECKS UNTIL FEBRUARY 1939 BECAUSE OF THE THREE WEEK WAITING PERIOD REQUIREMENT IN FORCE AT THAT TIME.

**THE PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF THE PRECEDING YEAR.

MONTHLY VARIATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION BENEFITS IN FLORIDA
JANUARY 1939 - JUNE 1941

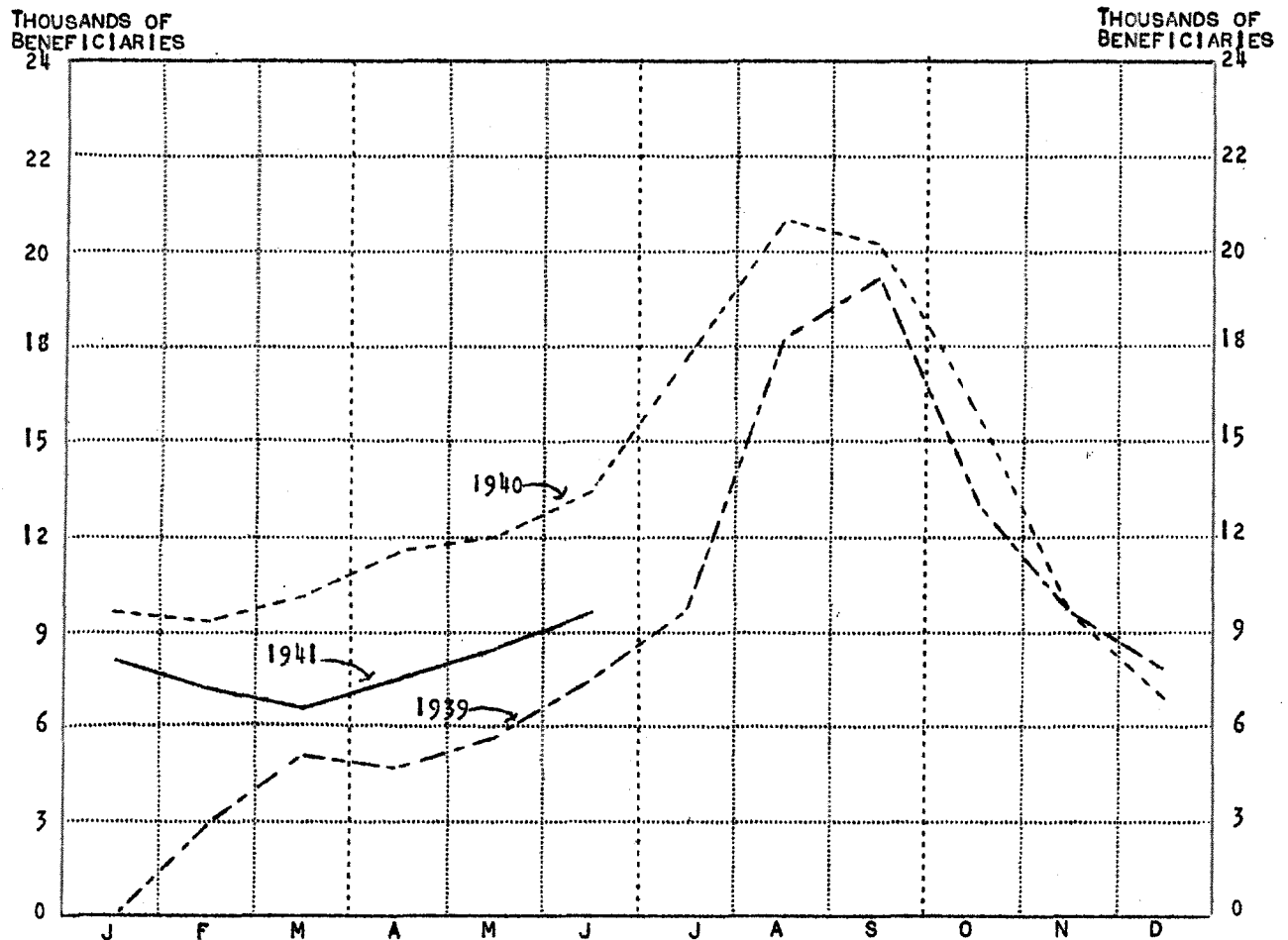


NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS RECEIVING BENEFITS*
JANUARY 1939 - JUNE 1941

MONTH	1941		1940		1939
	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM 1940	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM 1939	NUMBER
JANUARY	8,060	- 12.9	9,560	-	**
FEBRUARY	7,152	- 22.8	9,262	+218.5	2,908
MARCH	6,510	- 35.1	10,031	+ 95.1	5,142
APRIL	7,438	- 35.0	11,435	+141.5	4,735
MAY	8,357	- 29.7	11,891	+109.2	5,683
JUNE	9,641	- 28.0	13,386	+ 79.5	7,457
JULY			17,437	+ 76.8	9,699
AUGUST			20,934	+ 14.9	10,220
SEPTEMBER			20,172	+ 5.0	19,210
OCTOBER			15,290	+ 20.9	13,220
NOVEMBER			9,503	- 1.2	9,618
DECEMBER			6,787	- 8.7	7,795

*WEEKLY AVERAGE OF COMPENSABLE CLAIMS RECEIVED EACH MONTH FOR WEEKS ENDING DURING MONTH.
 **THE FIRST BENEFIT CHECK WAS PAID IN FEBRUARY 1939.

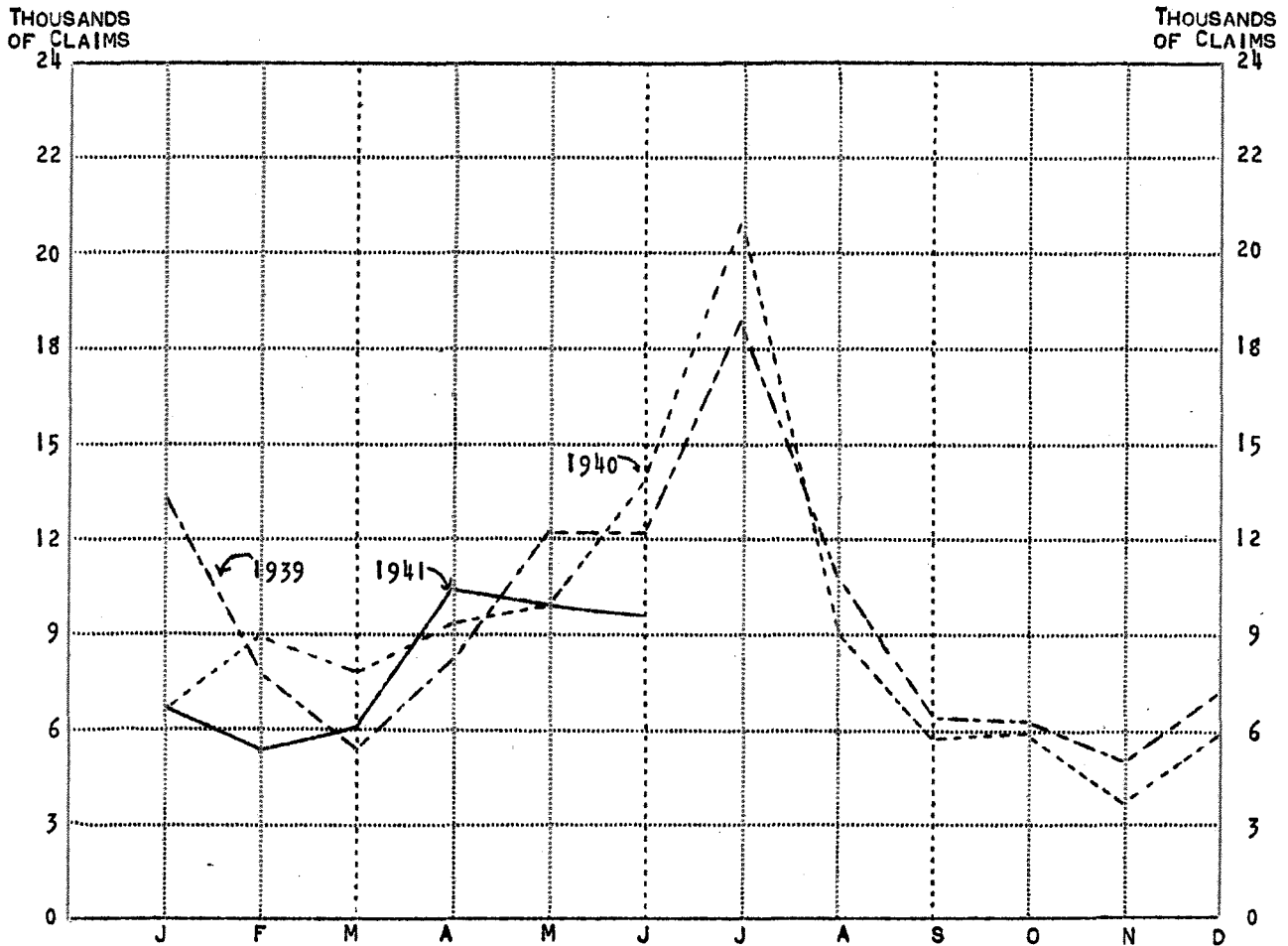
NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS RECEIVING BENEFITS
JANUARY 1939 - JUNE 1941



INITIAL CLAIMS RECEIVED JANUARY 1939 - JUNE 1941

MONTH	1941		1940		1939
	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM 1940	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM 1939	NUMBER
TOTAL			107,827	- 4.7	113,176
JANUARY	6,755	+ 0.6	6,718	- 50.0	13,423
FEBRUARY	5,411	- 39.6	8,956	+ 5.5	7,819
MARCH	6,101	- 22.4	7,886	+ 46.3	7,722
APRIL	10,400	+ 10.8	9,386	+ 3.0	11,568
MAY	9,224	0.0	9,925	- 1.1	11,155
JUNE	9,647	- 30.8	13,967	+ 3.6	11,111
JULY			20,851	+ 1.1	22,763
AUGUST			9,852	- 1.0	10,754
SEPTEMBER			5,668	- 2.2	6,282
OCTOBER			5,849	- 7.8	6,210
NOVEMBER			5,704	- 1.1	6,918
DECEMBER			5,815	- 1.8	7,091

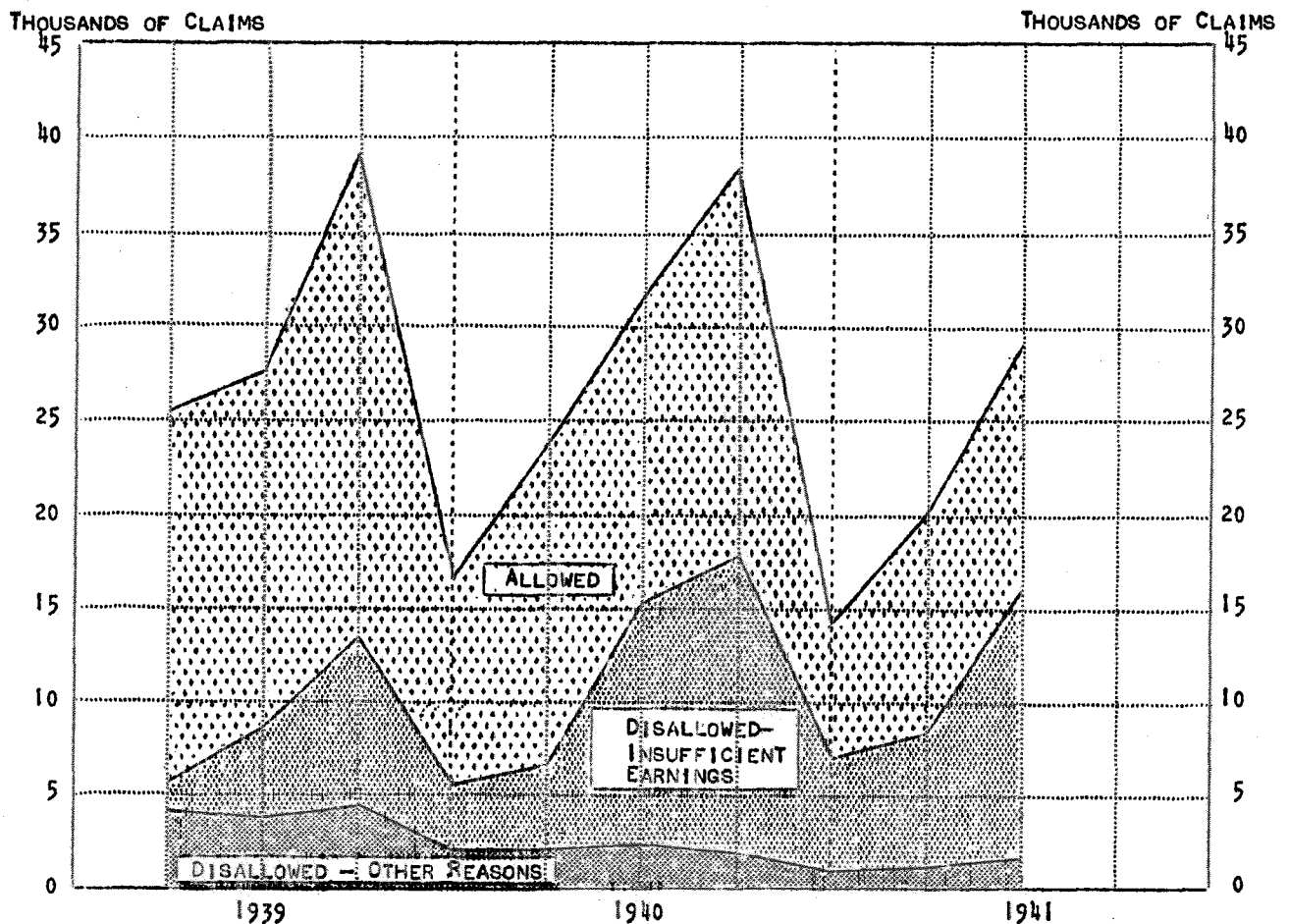
INITIAL CLAIMS RECEIVED JANUARY 1939 - JUNE 1941



INITIAL DETERMINATIONS BY TYPE OF DISPOSITION
JANUARY 1939 - JUNE 1941

YEAR AND QUARTER	TOTAL DISPOSITION	ALLOWED	DISALLOWED					
			FOR ALL REASONS	PER CENT OF TOTAL DISP.	INSUFFICIENT EARNINGS	PER CENT OF TOTAL DISP.	OTHER REASONS	PER CENT OF TOTAL DISP.
1939	108,554	74,956	33,598	31.0	18,836	17.4	14,762	13.6
1ST QUARTER	25,402	19,615	5,787	22.8	1,500	5.9	4,287	16.9
2ND QUARTER	27,480	18,804	8,676	31.6	4,826	17.6	3,850	14.0
3RD QUARTER	32,008	25,579	13,429	34.1	8,888	22.8	4,541	16.6
4TH QUARTER	16,664	10,958	5,706	34.2	3,622	21.7	2,084	12.5
1940	106,995	60,628	46,367	43.3	38,663	36.1	7,704	7.2
1ST QUARTER	23,457	16,830	6,627	28.2	4,511	19.2	2,116	9.0
2ND QUARTER	31,313	16,090	15,223	48.6	12,700	40.6	2,523	8.0
3RD QUARTER	38,248	20,579	17,669	46.2	15,629	40.9	2,040	5.3
4TH QUARTER	13,977	7,129	6,848	49.0	5,823	41.7	1,025	7.3
1941 (THUR. JUNE)	48,725	24,540	24,185	49.6	21,086	43.2	3,099	6.4
1ST QUARTER	19,832	11,573	8,259	41.6	6,963	35.1	1,296	6.5
2ND QUARTER	28,893	12,967	15,926	55.1	14,123	48.9	1,803	6.2

INITIAL DETERMINATIONS BY TYPE OF DISPOSITION
JANUARY 1939 - JUNE 1941



**DISTRIBUTION OF BENEFIT PAYMENTS BY
SIZE OF CHECK AND TYPE OF UNEMPLOYMENT
APRIL - JUNE 1941**

SIZE OF PAYMENT	PAYMENT FOR TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT		PAYMENT FOR PARTIAL UNEMPLOYMENT	
	NUMBER	PER CENT	NUMBER	PER CENT
ALL PAYMENTS CLASSIFIED*	89,627	100.00	14,815	100.00
LESS THAN \$1.00			26	.18
\$ 1.00 - \$ 1.99			52	.35
\$ 2.00 - \$ 2.99			1,329	8.97
\$ 3.00 - \$ 3.99	1,406	1.57	2,149	14.51
\$ 4.00 - \$ 4.99	1,598	1.78	1,644	11.10
\$ 5.00 - \$ 5.99	2,684	2.99	1,820	12.28
\$ 6.00 - \$ 6.99	5,219	5.82	1,740	11.74
\$ 7.00 - \$ 7.99	7,928	8.85	1,463	9.88
\$ 8.00 - \$ 8.99	9,589	10.70	1,103	7.45
\$ 9.00 - \$ 9.99	7,088	7.91	1,036	6.99
\$10.00 - \$10.99	7,136	7.96	728	4.91
\$11.00 - \$11.99	5,673	6.33	596	4.02
\$12.00 - \$12.99	4,550	5.08	503	3.40
\$13.00 - \$13.99	3,842	4.29	369	2.49
\$14.00 - \$14.99	3,174	3.54	257	1.73
\$15.00	29,740	33.18		

*3,580 IRREGULAR PAYMENTS WERE NOT CLASSIFIED BY SIZE. THESE CHECKS WERE FINAL PAYMENTS WHICH WERE LESS THAN THE WEEKLY BENEFIT AMOUNT.

**DISQUALIFICATION OF CLAIMANTS
BY REASON FOR DISQUALIFICATION**

1941	TOTAL	VOLUNTARY QUITTING	DISCHARGE FOR MISCONDUCT	REFUSAL OF SUITABLE WORK	LABOR DISPUTE	UNAVAIL- ABLE FOR WORK	OTHER
JANUARY	206	70	70	10	-	24	32
FEBRUARY	223	84	68	23	-	30	18
MARCH	322	112	74	34	40	50	12
APRIL	337	116	98	31	2	64	26
MAY	513	199	116	69	-	99	30
JUNE	471	171	93	67	-	106	34

**INITIAL, WAITING PERIOD AND COMPENSABLE CLAIMS RECEIVED
APRIL - JUNE 1941**

LOCAL OFFICE	INITIAL CLAIMS		WAITING PERIOD AND COMPENSABLE CLAIMS		
	2ND QUARTER 1941	1ST QUARTER 1941	2ND QUARTER 1941	PER CENT CHANGE 2ND QUARTER FROM 1ST QUARTER 1941	PER CENT CHANGE 2ND QUARTER 1941 FROM 2ND QUARTER 1940
STATE TOTAL	32,142	18,364	152,806	+ 23.2	- 28.0
ARCADIA	522	213	4,032	+ 94.4	- 17.5
BRADENTON	410	293	2,183	- 43.2	- 13.7
DAYTONA BEACH	260	192	1,555	+ 35.5	- 27.7
FORT LAUDERDALE	752	566	3,696	+ 63.3	+ 48.8
FORT PIERCE	578	121	1,781	+147.7	- 20.2
GAINESVILLE	597	241	2,375	+102.3	- 26.5
JACKSONVILLE	3,400	2,191	16,851	+ 33.9	- 40.1
KEY WEST	59	80	239	+ 25.8	- 42.3
LAKE LAND	1,847	588	6,188	+ 84.6	- 90.7
LEESBURG	503	80	1,884	+165.0	- 60.6
MARIANNA	504	321	2,318	+ 45.9	- 45.0
MIAMI	5,853	4,545	37,711	+ 76.2	+ 12.1
OCALA	598	212	2,051	+ 67.8	- 53.3
ORLANDO	2,418	512	6,376	+132.0	- 59.1
PANAMA CITY	211	236	1,745	- 22.5	- 43.0
PENSACOLA	613	598	4,278	- 7.5	- 20.8
ST. AUGUSTINE	283	177	1,217	+167.7	- 48.3
ST. PETERSBURG	1,289	566	6,404	+130.6	- 27.2
TALLAHASSEE	1,191	948	5,625	+ 30.7	- 41.7
TAMPA	2,409	2,733	19,302	- 51.3	- 17.5
WEST PALM BEACH	1,199	523	6,062	+136.8	- 10.6
WINTER HAVEN	1,902	325	2,587	+ 70.6	- 50.7
LIABLE STATE	4,744	2,157	13,946	+ 47.0	- 23.0

**LOCAL OFFICE DISTRIBUTION OF BENEFIT PAYMENTS
2ND QUARTER 1941 AND 2ND QUARTER 1940**

LOCAL OFFICE	2ND QUARTER 1941				2ND QUARTER 1940			
	NUMBER	% OF TOTAL NUMBER	AMOUNT	% OF TOTAL AMOUNT	NUMBER	% OF TOTAL NUMBER	AMOUNT	% OF TOTAL AMOUNT
STATE TOTAL	108,022	100.00	\$1,114,859.83	100.00	154,694	100.00	\$1,404,731.58	100.00
ARCADIA	2,754	2.55	24,001.21	2.15	3,250	2.10	27,253.65	1.94
BRADENTON	1,725	1.60	15,991.00	1.43	1,947	1.26	17,085.32	1.22
DAYTONA BEACH	930	.86	10,136.50	.91	1,584	1.02	15,416.91	1.10
FORT LAUDERDALE	2,474	2.29	27,306.50	2.45	1,583	1.02	15,758.95	1.12
FORT PIERCE	948	.88	10,096.00	.91	1,591	1.03	15,021.50	1.07
GAINESVILLE	1,656	1.53	15,300.00	1.37	2,603	1.68	19,307.82	1.37
JACKSONVILLE	12,092	11.19	114,975.50	10.31	23,582	15.24	210,409.80	14.98
KEY WEST	200	.19	1,671.00	.13	314	.20	2,365.91	.17
LAKE LAND	3,738	3.46	35,417.00	3.18	9,695	6.27	83,473.81	5.94
LEESBURG	1,134	1.05	11,108.05	1.00	3,255	2.10	27,974.07	1.99
MARIANNA	1,759	1.63	13,830.00	1.24	3,478	2.25	24,113.61	1.72
MIAMI	27,332	25.30	339,225.67	30.42	21,295	13.77	242,170.16	17.23
OCALA	1,655	1.53	14,752.00	1.32	3,540	2.29	28,579.26	2.03
ORLANDO	4,041	3.74	39,129.50	3.51	11,922	7.71	104,380.84	7.43
PANAMA CITY	1,561	1.45	13,485.50	1.21	2,584	1.67	21,896.46	1.56
PENSACOLA	3,486	3.23	32,077.00	2.88	4,188	2.71	33,047.18	2.35
ST. AUGUSTINE	868	.80	8,902.00	.80	2,086	1.35	17,444.29	1.24
ST. PETERSBURG	4,593	4.25	47,447.50	4.26	6,530	4.22	64,980.34	4.63
TALLAHASSEE	4,299	3.98	34,397.00	3.09	6,832	4.42	47,010.79	3.35
TAMPA	15,523	14.37	132,959.40	11.92	19,953	12.90	153,074.73	10.90
WEST PALM BEACH	4,161	3.85	46,805.50	4.20	4,929	3.19	52,110.50	3.71
WINTER HAVEN	3,597	3.33	34,083.50	3.06	7,696	4.97	69,803.94	4.97
MULTI-STATE	7,496	6.94	91,462.50	8.20	10,257	6.63	112,051.74	7.98

Benefit Rights:

The benefit rights of those workers covered by the Unemployment Compensation Law are determined by their earnings in covered employment during a two-year period known as their base period. The end of the base period precedes the date of the claim by from three to six months. In order to be eligible for unemployment benefits a worker must have earned at least \$200 in covered employment during his base period and must have had these earnings distributed in at least three different calendar quarters. All claimants for benefits must register for work with the Employment Service and must actively seek work until a claim has been filed or the filing of an appeal claim and the first week of compensable unemployment. Benefit payments are made on a weekly basis with the amount paid varying from \$5 to \$10 per week, depending upon the amount earned during the quarter of highest earnings in the base period. The total amount of these payments which an unemployed worker can receive in any 52 week period is limited to sixteen times his weekly benefit amount or one-half of his base period earnings, whichever is the lower. However, any worker who is eligible for any benefits is eligible for at least six weeks of benefits.

Qualification for Benefits:

Workers who voluntarily quit their jobs without good cause or who are discharged for misconduct are subject to having to serve up to twelve additional waiting weeks before reaching the compensable week. If a discharge is without good cause to enable for suitable work when so directed by the Employment Service or to search for such work, or to have subject to disqualification resulting in having to serve additional waiting weeks, and to a possible reduction in benefit claims.

Financing of Benefit Payments:

The benefit payments are financed by a pay roll tax upon employers of eight or more workers who offer non-exempt employment. This tax is 3.7% of their pay roll up to the first \$12,000 paid any individual. Beyond this \$12,000 variation of the pay roll tax can be permitted in accordance with the covering of certain and dependent as indicated by benefit payments to their employees. The possible tax rates under this plan are 1.7%, 2.2%, and 3.7%. Should the funds available for benefit payments fall to \$12,000,000 at the end of any calendar quarter, this tax structure will be abrogated and every employer will pay at the standard rate of 3.7% for the remainder of the year, or for the ensuing year if such a condition exists at the end of a calendar year.

Administrative Funds:

Funds for the administration of the Florida unemployment compensation system are received from the Federal Government (and the bulk of the funds for the administration of the Employment Service). However, the Federal Government also collects a pay roll tax of 3% from practically all of the employers who are subject to the Florida Unemployment Compensation Law, i.e., those subject to the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

LOCAL OFFICES of the Florida State Employment Service

ARCADIA

16-11 Arcade Building
W. M. Williams, Mgr.

BRADENTON

1325 North Avenue
J. C. Leach, Mgr.

DAYTONA BEACH

121 Orange Avenue
H. B. Moss, Mgr.

FORT LAUDERDALE

Market Arcade
J. W. Bright, Mgr.

FORT PIERCE

127 South Second Street
H. B. Bright, Mgr.

GAINESVILLE

133 South Pleasant Street
Rosa C. Shannon, Mgr.

JACKSONVILLE (White)

100 East Bay Street

JACKSONVILLE (Colored)

715 W. Adams Street
W. J. Zoeller, Mgr.

KEY WEST

314 Chenion Street
John W. White, Mgr.

LAKELAND

215 South Tennessee Street
C. C. Miller, Mgr.

LEECHBURG

100 Federal Building
Arthur F. Harbo, Mgr.

MARIANNA

Caledonia Street
Tom L. Otto, Mgr.

MIAMI (White)

225 N. E. First Street

MIAMI (Colored)

832 N. W. Fifth Avenue
J. B. Brown, Jr., Mgr.

OCALA

Jefferson and Magnolia
Gordon W. Reed, Mgr.

ORLANDO

24 East First Street
G. W. Johnson, Mgr.

PANAMA CITY

4th Street and Laverne Ave.
John A. Gieringer, Mgr.

PENSACOLA

426 South Palafox Street
John P. Jackson, Mgr.

ST. AUGUSTINE

369 Exchange Bank Building
J. L. Stokes, Mgr.

ST. PETERSBURG (White)

411 North Grand North

ST. PETERSBURG (Colored)

823 First Avenue North
H. E. Spaulding, Mgr.

TALLAHASSEE

215 East Tennessee Street
H. B. Harburt, Mgr.

TAMPA (White)

431 Franklin Street

TAMPA (Colored)

115 E. Fortune Street
L. P. Smith, Mgr.

WEST PALM BEACH

123 Ocean Center
Alfred T. French, Mgr.

WINTER HAVEN

404 Sixth Street, N. W.
Robert H. Coleman, Mgr.